

NO LACK FOUND OF EUROPEAN MARKET

Credit Extension Called Unnecessary to Finance Increased Purchases of Food Products, in Opinion of Herbert Hoover

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Special)—Recent agitation from agricultural groups here demanding extension of credit to European countries to finance increased purchases of food products, and insisting that alleged lack of a European market is a prime factor in the plight of the American farmer, received a severe blow today in the form of a statement by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, that agricultural expert statistics for 1921 are conclusive proof that no such credit extension is necessary or advisable.

These statistics, published today by the Department of Commerce, show the widespread impression that agricultural exports declined sharply during 1921 to be fallacious, and based upon the fact that prices fell off to a considerable degree, although "we exported the largest volume of principal agricultural products of any year in our history." Europe having purchased twice the quantity of these products that she did in 1913. The agricultural surplus complained of by American farmers, the department points out, "cannot be due to a lack of foreign trade."

Report Is Final Answer

This report, according to Mr. Hoover, "is the final answer to those who are asking for the establishment of international credit machinery permitting Europe to increase her purchases of American agricultural products. In his opinion no amount of government credit would have increased the flow of food supplies to Europe in 1921, in view of the fact that Europe showed her ability to finance all needed food imports, and did it in greater degree than ever before."

Outside of Russia, there was no food shortage in Europe during the year, he asserted. International credit into the importation of American agricultural products, it was intimated by Secretary Hoover, however much it may have hampered trade along other lines.

Agricultural Leaders' Stand.

The importance of establishing international credit machinery which would enlarge the European market and thereby save the fortunes of the American farmer has been increasingly emphasized by agricultural leaders here in recent months. Recently the national agricultural conference considered resolutions, urging upon Congress an immediate investigation of the need for such machinery, and stressed the importance to the farmer of enlarging the European market.

The report of the Department is taken as an important commentary on such proposals, emphasizing as it does, facts such as the following: 90 per cent of American agricultural products are normally consumed at home, so that a little variation in home consumption is a much larger factor than a variation in the foreign trade; there has been no decrease in the consumption of wheat in foreign markets due to their economic distress, the indications being that wheat consumption will continue to increase; western and central Europe are rapidly recovering their normal production, lessening the demand for credit to buy American food products.

NEW JERSEY SERVICE MEN IN INSTITUTIONS TO HAVE A ROLL CALL

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 9 (Special)—A listing of former service men in all state institutions, charitable and otherwise, was ordered today by Governor Edwards. The purpose is to avert the possibility of any former soldier or sailor, resident of this or any other state, who may have been stranded here since his discharge, from being harmed through lack of knowledge as to his rights under the law.

The Governor will forward the list to Director C. R. Forbes of the United States Veterans Bureau in Washington, so that officials in that department may arrange to get in touch with the men. The heads of state institutions will send to the Governor the names and addresses of the veterans and their present condition. It is pointed out that in some cases men who have been charged with minor offenses offered no defense, or were unable to do so, and were committed to penal institutions, where they remained for some time before their identity and war records were disclosed.

PARIS BANK FAILURE NOT SYMPTOMATIC

PARIS, Feb. 9 (Special)—The smash of another bank, the old established Banque LaFontaine, gives rise to the most pessimistic rumors, completely devoid of foundation. There is hope, although the doors have been closed to the public, that the failure is not definitive. Negotiations to save the bank are proceeding. Other French banks, in a spirit of solidarity, are considering the possibility of bankruptcy, which can only be disastrous to general credit. The cause of the difficulties is simple enough. The establishment has invested in industrial affairs, which have failed in value. Unfortunate rumors are reinforced by the fact that today the rate of exchange went against France but it is untrue that other banks are in peril. Indeed, the Cabinet Council meeting this morning considered measures to be taken to stop false news being circulated at the Bourse, in Paris and in the provinces. There is a veritable campaign, the telephone being used to advise commercial men to withdraw funds from certain establishments.

POWER TO REGULATE LABOR IN NEW YORK MAY PROVOKE FIGHT

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special)—Lines are being drawn for a sharp fight over the proposed bill drawn up by the Chamber of Commerce of New York State, giving to the State Industrial Commission broad powers in the handling of labor unions and the prevention of strikes and lockouts.

Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is reported to be heading the fight of union labor leaders against the bill, while its advocates claim it to be in line with the message of Governor Miller to the Legislature a year ago, in which he recommended that the State Industrial Commission "be clothed with authority to investigate labor conditions and to deal with labor disputes."

Generally speaking the bill gives to the Industrial Commission authority to investigate and settle labor disputes and to supervise the taking of all strike and lockout votes. Unions would be required to make statements each month to the commission and to open their records and accounts for state audit.

NEWBERRY DEBATE BITTER IN SENATE

(Continued from Page 1)

into the debate, and in a jocular vein expressed his sympathy for Senator Ashurst's resentment over criticism of the Democratic vote in the Newberry case.

"If the junior Senator from Pennsylvania characterizes in gentlemanly and parliamentary language, as I know he would, the unfortunate, misguided and unfounded action of the Democratic side with reference to the Newberry case, I should endorse it unqualifiedly," said Senator Spencer.

Senator Ashurst resumed his criticism of Senator Pepper, charging that he had "seen fit to apply the most opprobrious epithets to his own colleagues, had seen fit, so the papers say, to charge them with moral cowardice and dishonor; and the junior Senator from Pennsylvania had been in the Senate only two days when the vote was taken."

Senate Dignity Defended

Mr. Ashurst launched forth into a defense of the dignity of the Senate, in course of this defense he referred to the Armistice Day celebration and criticized the placing of the senators in the line of march.

Senator Stearns, taking this cue, said, "The Senator from Arizona has very pertinently and very properly commented upon the disposition to relegate the legislative department of the government to that subordinate position in the public eye which it actually occupies in the transactions of public business." Is the Senator in the Senate?

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The Irish News, Nationalist organ, says: "No sane man can conceive why the announcement that the political prisoners who were doomed to hang at Derry had been reprieved was delayed until too late to reach those who had conceived well the idea of anticipating the executions with a foretaste of the reprisals which would follow them; but the raids, though explainable, are indefensible. Under disciplined control they could not have been made. They cannot have been inspired by friends of the Free State."

What British Press Thinks of Developments in Ireland

LONDON, Feb. 9 (By The Associated Press)—In discussing the developments in Ireland, The Times says:

"We cannot hold Michael Collins and the Provincial Government blameless, because their recent conduct has certainly not tended to allay passions that require little kindling."

"The majority of those in prison in Belfast and Derry are suffering because they carried out my orders while I was liaison officer to protect the lives and property of (Roman Catholic) civilians from the ravages of Orange mobs when those who are instructed with law and order refuse to give protection."

The statement concludes: "Let the Northern Government immediately release our prisoners. We have shown by our actions our desire to have peace; let the North show by similar actions that they desire to have peace. Granted this, none will believe there would be difficulty in finding a common ground."

Quiet Restored at Enniskillen

ENNISKILLEN, Ireland, Feb. 9—Quiet has been completely restored here this forenoon. The roads are being closely patrolled. The Provincial Government, it is stated, has telegraphed instructions to the commanders of the Irish Republican Army to release the prisoners taken during the raids.

Two Prisoners Released

BELFAST, Feb. 9—Two men of Aughnacloy, County Tyrone, who were taken prisoner yesterday by raiders, were released today.

POLICE FIRE ON MOB NEAR MADRAS

LONDON, Feb. 9 (By The Associated Press)—The British Indian police fired on a mob of 10,000 natives during a serious riot at Tiruvannamalai, about 85 miles southwest of Madras, in the Tanjore district, on Tuesday last, killing three persons and wounding eight others, says an Evening News dispatch from Madras, filed Tuesday and received today.

The Daily News, which is most sympathetic toward the Provisional Government, also approves the action of the British Government and thinks the provisional administration in Southern Ireland ought to have forestalled anything of the kind. It calls upon the Provisional Government to punish the law breakers, make prompt redress and "justify its freedom by proving its capacity and will to preserve order."

Irish Free State Bill Introduced in Parliament

LONDON, Feb. 9 (By The Associated Press)—The Irish Free State Bill, designed to put into effect the terms of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, was introduced in the House of Commons this afternoon by Austen Chamberlain, the government leader. The bill was read for the first time and will be given a second reading next Thursday.

Winston Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, stated that it was impossible at present to give a date for the completion of the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland.

"When you realize the success attained by Senator Newberry's implacable enemy in misstating the issue to the public," he said, "when you realize how millions of good people in this country had been fooled by Ford's insidious publicity into believing that not themselves but the Michigan electorate had been duped, you will understand that it took a small degree of courage to face public moral condemnation which was as vehement as it was unjust. And in this test of moral courage every single Democrat in the Senate was found wanting. But not one soul was man enough to vote in accordance with his convictions. They mortified the integrity of the Senate and the integrity of the individual and then they proceeded to tarnish that honor and impair that integrity by voting like a flock of sheep. Every single Democrat voted slavishly to dishonor his own colleague for what, an unanimous majority of the people of Michigan had done when, with full knowledge of all the facts, they freely registered their preference for Senator Newberry."

What Senator Pepper Said in Regard to Newberry Case

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—In his address at a Republican gathering here, Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania, made the following reference to the Newberry case:

"When you realize the success attained by Senator Newberry's implacable enemy in misstating the issue to the public," he said, "when you realize how millions of good people in this country had been fooled by Ford's insidious publicity into believing that not themselves but the Michigan electorate had been duped, you will understand that it took a small degree of courage to face public moral condemnation which was as vehement as it was unjust. And in this test of moral courage every single Democrat in the Senate was found wanting. But not one soul was man enough to vote in accordance with his convictions. They mortified the integrity of the Senate and the integrity of the individual and then they proceeded to tarnish that honor and impair that integrity by voting like a flock of sheep. Every single Democrat voted slavishly to dishonor his own colleague for what, an unanimous majority of the people of Michigan had done when, with full knowledge of all the facts, they freely registered their preference for Senator Newberry."

MacNider to Tour Vermont

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 9—Haston MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, will leave for Boston on the local post at a banquet last evening, left on the midnight train for Boston. He will open a tour of Vermont posts Friday this State being the forty-second he has visited since he became head of the legion.

Conference in London

LONDON, Feb. 9—Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail Síceam, went to Downing Street early today and conferred with the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and Austen Chamberlain.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION HALT URGED BEFORE COMMITTEE

Californian Tells Group of Representatives That Such a Step Is a Requisite If Friendly Relations Are to Be Maintained With the Far Eastern Nation

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Federation of Labor is reported to be heading the fight of union labor leaders against the bill, while its advocates claim it to be in line with the message of Governor Miller to the Legislature a year ago, in which he recommended that the State Industrial Commission "be clothed with authority to investigate labor conditions and to deal with labor disputes."

Generally speaking the bill gives to the Industrial Commission authority to investigate and settle labor disputes and to supervise the taking of all strike and lockout votes. Unions would be required to make statements each month to the commission and to open their records and accounts for state audit.

URGING federal action along the lines approved by the California Legislature in its memorial to Congress last year, Mr. McClatchy declared the gentlemen's agreement between this country and Japan should be canceled as failing to carry out the purposes for which it was made, and this country should by treaty or legislation accomplish the intent of that agreement.

Although immigration from other countries has been sharply curtailed under the percentage immigration act, Mr. McClatchy said, approximately 65,000 Japanese have been permitted to come into the United States under the agreements since that legislation went

into effect. While the immigration of Japanese "picture brides" has been stopped, "in deference to public protest," he said, there are now coming to this country, "in still greater numbers," what he described as "excursionists."

Mr. McClatchy asserted the Japanese in this country were "maintaining here a government within a government, most dangerous to American institutions." The citizenship of those born here is being "utilized largely for purposes of Japan," he declared, adding that of the 90,000 claimants as American citizens by registration up to last year, only 73 had applied for expatriation from Japan and only 64 had been granted it. Thousands are being "lost for loyalty to this country," Mr. McClatchy asserted, by returning to Japan at an early age to be educated there and later to reenter the country.

He said there were nearly 20,000 Japanese minors, natives of Hawaii, now temporarily resident in Japan, and between 10,000 and 15,000 who were natives of California.

Spontaneous Action Is Not Surprising, Says Owen O'Duffy

DUBLIN, Feb. 9 (By The Associated Press)—Owen O'Duffy, chief of staff of the Irish Republican Army, has issued this statement:

"That there should be spontaneous and determined action in Ulster is not surprising. The patience of our people there has been sorely tried lately by continued raids, arrests and tortures inflicted upon them by agents of the Northern Government.

"The majority of those in prison in Belfast and Derry are suffering because they carried out my orders while I was liaison officer to protect the lives and property of (Roman Catholic) civilians from the ravages of Orange mobs when those who are instructed with law and order refuse to give protection."

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GREAT BRITAIN MAY REASSURE FRANCE

King's Speech Confirms Previous Disposition Despite a Decided Cooling of British Opinion Over French Moods and Stan

LONDON, Feb. 9 (Special Cable)—Parliamentary discussion of the King's speech thus far tends to confirm the desire of the government to offer France a guarantee against aggression on the lines of the Joint Agreement of 1919 but there is a notable disinclination to extend the scope of those responsibilities. The debate also disclosed the existence of opposition to the pact in any shape or form, particularly on the part of Labor and supporters of the League of Nations. Lord Robert Cecil regards the pact as an infringement of the prerogatives of the League.

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NEW STATE PRISON CALLED A NECESSITY

Massachusetts Structure Is on Too Valuable a Site and Is Antiquated, Says Author of Bill for More Adequate Building

Conditions existing at the State Prison in Charlestown challenge the humanity and business sagacity of the Commonwealth, declared Lewis Parkhurst, State Senator from Middlesex, urging his bill creating a commission of three with authority and funds to acquire a site and erect a new prison at a hearing yesterday before the committee on public institutions of the Massachusetts Legislature. The report of the Commissioner of Correction to the effect that the structure, built in 1805, is antiquated and unsanitary, Senator Parkhurst said, moved him to investigate, and his investigation had convinced him that a new prison is vitally necessary. The bill was heard conjointly with that of the Commissioner of Correction for a new state prison.

Remarking that the prison authorities had done remarkably well with what they had to contend with, the Senator described the present structure. It is located in the heart of the city on land that is valued at \$2 a square foot; it is surrounded by an old-fashioned wall; the "rooms" in the original building, 150 in number, are small cubicles of solid granite blocks with small grating in the doors through which scant light and air enter; there are no toilet facilities, this fact necessitating the "bucket system" and the men are fed under necessarily inedible, unsanitary and unsatisfactory conditions. All these conditions demonstrate a lack of things which humanity would seem to require.

School Room Poorly Lighted. Turning to the educational facilities of the prison, Mr. Parkhurst said that there is a schoolroom for 40 poorly lighted by a small grating window or two. The warden declared that if he had the facilities he could enroll 200 in classes where they could be given the rudiments of an education. Instruction is given by prisoners employed to teach.

"There is no return to normal

conditions in the United States until something approximating stability has been secured in Europe," he asserted. "The origin of this confusion was not in the United States and the solution is not here. The basis of business is not money; it is credit. And credit is a matter of confidence; it depends upon economic and political stability."

Chinese Ancestor Worship

"Our foreign policy is a curious version of Chinese ancestor worship. It is nominally derived from Washington's farewell address, made in 1796."

"It would astonish no one so much as Washington to find that his utterance had been ordered into a permanent policy. At the time Washington spoke he was having trouble with the French Revolution and a lot of tool Americans who almost got the United States into the war."

"We had an alliance with the Most Christian King of France, but the enthusiastic subjects of the Most Christian King showed their regard for him by chopping off his head. Then the French remembered the alliance and thought it still held good, but a lot of hard-headed Yankees and Virginians thought it didn't. So Washington got up and said, in effect, 'Mind your own business, and don't get mixed up in what doesn't concern you.'

"It was good advice for the particular occasion, but it was no more a declaration of foreign policy than Wilson's word at the beginning of the world war. 'Be Neutral!'"

Mr. Cobb compared the recent conflict with the War of 1812, decided that in one we had been drawn into the Napoleonic wars and in the other into the World War. This, he stated, showed that we had been drawn into the only two great crises in our existence. "The policy of isolation works well when everything is all right in Europe, but not otherwise, he said.

Formula for Victory Found

Referring to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Cobb told of having visited him in Washington in the summer of 1918, saying: "Of all the men in Washington he was the only one that was not worried about the war. The formula for victory has been found, he said. It is a matter of putting men and supplies into Europe. The lines of communication cannot be cut, and the end of the war is a matter of months. But I am worried about the political and economic readjustments which will come out of the war. No one is thinking about them now, yet the most stupendous readjustments which the world has ever seen will be necessitated after the war."

"That was four years ago, and the problems he mentioned are still with us," the speaker continued. "We have not made much progress. In some respects we have gone backwards and are worse off than we were at the end of the war."

Mr. Cobb highly commended the work of the Washington Conference, and urged the extension of our foreign policy to include Europe as well as Asia.

PITTSBURGH FREIGHT ADDED TO THE PRICE OF CHICAGO STEEL

Official Report Cited. In conclusion the Senator submitted the latest report made by an official agency, the joint special committee on county government, which declared "that no human being is bad enough to deserve confinement in such a place or dangerous enough to need it." Many of the conditions which continue to put the brand of the prison on the inmates are undoubtedly due to the survival of the Bastille-type of prison architecture, which is as well exemplified by the State Prison at Charlestown. No reforming influence, however humane and generous, can ever survive in the atmosphere of such surroundings.

Attorney A. Parker, attorney for

MEDIATION PLAN BROACHED TO SETTLE COTTON STRIKE

Rhode Island Labor Board to Have Committee to Act as Conciliator—Police Drive Crowd of 300 Out of Cranston—Nearly 15,000 Men Out

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9 (Special)—Following reports of more disorder and the walkout of more than 2200 additional operatives in Rhode Island cotton mills, the State Labor Board today, at the request of Gov. Emery J. San Souci, announced it would appoint a committee of mediation and conciliation which will attempt to pave the way for a settlement.

For the first time since the strike began police authorities today took definite action to prevent mob violence in the communities where walkouts have occurred.

Fifty Cranston patrolmen, armed with automatic pistols, rifles, shotguns and police riot guns, this morning drove out of that city 300 strike sympathizers from Pawtucket Valley villages who had stormed the plant of the Imperial Printing and Finishing Company at Belcourt with the announced intention of forcing their way in.

Charles Bendheim and John J. S. Rodgers, government conciliators sent to Rhode Island by the Department of Labor in an attempt to find a basis for settlement of the textile strike, as a result of which nearly 15,000 operatives are out of work, were in conference at Pawtucket with Thomas F. McMahon, international president of the United Textile Workers of America.

It was announced in Labor circles during the day that the International Association of Machinists had sanctioned a strike of all machinists and millwrights in the Blackstone Valley mills where strikes take place among

east of Chicago, Mr. Krueger testified. Its effect is to throw the business to manufacturers in the Pittsburgh district, he said.

In examination yesterday, Henry Merz of the Milwaukee Bridge Company, admitted that by buying raw steel in Pittsburgh, Milwaukee structural steel manufacturers can sell their products in competition with eastern plants on comparatively even terms. Further questioning brought forth the statement that by buying steel in Pittsburgh and fabricating it in his Milwaukee plant, and then shipping the fashioned steel girders to western points he obtained a special "fabrication in transit" rate, 2 cents higher per hundred pounds than the through freight rate from Pittsburgh to the point of delivery. The Milwaukee company is thus enabled to sell its products in the west at a handicap of but 2 cents, he admitted.

The company purchased about 70 per cent of its steel in the Chicago district, he said. In this case the raw material is bought on a Pittsburgh base price, with the Pittsburgh freight rate added. After shipping the fabricated product to the customer, the combined local freight rates from Pittsburgh to Milwaukee and Milwaukee to customer placed the Milwaukee concern at a severe handicap, Mr. Merz said.

NO REFERENDUM OF TRADE CHAMBERS ON TRANSPORT HEAD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Special)—The recommendation of the railroad committee of the Chamber of Commerce that a request for the establishment of a new governmental agency in charge of a commissioner-general of transportation be submitted to a referendum of the Chamber's membership was disapproved by the National Council, in session here today, the probability of such a development having been forecast in dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor last evening.

The council, however, gave its endorsement to the recent action of Secretary of Commerce Hoover in approving before the Interstate Commerce Commission the representation of the public, and expressed the hope that the Secretary would continue to exercise this authority when circumstances make it appropriate. The National Council took the position that the time is not propitious to take a referendum on the question of compulsory adoption of the metric system in the United States, which had been urged.

Resolutions received by the resolutions committee with respect to which the declarations recommended by the committee do not constitute an affirmative report, it was recommended should be referred to the board of directors for its consideration and such action as it may deem appropriate.

The recommendations refer to: "Appointment of a sub-committee in the Chamber's Transportation Department to study problems of highway development."

"Issue of a coin to commemorate the results of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments."

"Opposition to any amendment of the Transportation Act of 1920 before a full test after return of normal traffic conditions."

"Relation of freight rates to business operation."

Mr. Cobb compared the recent conflict with the War of 1812, decided that in one we had been drawn into the Napoleonic wars and in the other into the World War. This, he stated, showed that we had been drawn into the only two great crises in our existence. "The policy of isolation works well when everything is all right in Europe, but not otherwise," he said.

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The commission would supervise the transfer of prisoners from the old prison to the new and dispose of the property at Charlestown.

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Attorney A. Parker, attorney for

FORD POWER PLAN HELD IMPORTANT

Chief of Army Engineers Takes Issue With Secretary Weeks on Muscle Shoals Offer—Also Favors Lease for 100 Years

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Special)—An auction of women's hats, 28 creations by American milliners, brought \$2600 at the close of the spring fashion show of the Retail Milliners Association of America here.

Bidding was most spirited and for a time it looked as though all of the designs would go to Detroit. A firm

that had raised the price to \$2500 when a New York company topped it by \$100, and took the entire lot, while 2000 diners at the Hotel Astor applauded the sale.

LODGE TO RENEW EFFORT TO SEND LEVIATHAN TO HUB

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Special)—

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, is not at all dis-

couraged by the failure of the Senate to consider his amendment to the independent offices supply bill under which the United States Shipping Board would be required to receive

estimates from the Boston Navy Yard

for repair work on the steamship Leviathan.

Under Mr. Lodge's amendment, the

Shipping Board would have to receive

bids from all government navy yards

before letting out contracts for repair

work on government vessels to private

concerns.

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, objected to immediate consideration, so Mr. Lodge informed the Senate that he would renew his motion later.

"At the peak of the war period there were 35,000 skilled workmen at the Boston Navy Yard," said Mr. Lodge in stressing the importance of the man-

power. "Now there are only 5000, and I think that anything that we can do to relieve such a condition of unemployment should be done, as long as it does not mean any additional expense to the government."

Selling Lightning Rods in Maine

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 5—Only residents of Maine can sell lightning rods in this State legally and they must be licensed.

Insurance Commissioner G. W. Smith to-

day made public an opinion rendered by

Attorney-General Ransford W. Shaw that

under the Maine statute manufacturers

and dealers who offer for sale

lightning rod materials must be licensed

by the State, and that licenses can be

issued only to legal residents.

Women's Hats Bring High Auction Prices

Twenty-Eight Creations Sell for \$2600 at Fashion Show

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special)—An auction of women's hats, 28 creations by American milliners, brought \$2600 at the close of the spring fashion show of the Retail Milliners Association of America here.

Officials assert that by using the wireless they are able to communicate directly and immediately with military headquarters and thus are able to head off many incipient uprisings which might grow into serious revolutions if not promptly checked.

In the old days the first thing a band of rebels did was to cut all telephone and telephone wires, thus isolating the region of revolt.

In the station at Chapultepec here the Mexican Government has

one of the largest and best equipped

plants on the continent. During the Carranza administration the station was practically idle but during the past few months it has been used daily by the government in sending official

news letters to Central and South

American countries and in keeping its

ministers and consuls informed of affairs at home.

It has been announced that the government expects to open the station shortly for commercial work.

It has also been found that the station here can be used as a supplement for the land wires throughout the republic, and congestion on the latter is often relieved by the Chapultepec plant.

Ignacio Galindo, who for many years has been identified with wireless activity in Mexico, will represent the republic at the radio-telegraph convention to be held in Rome next April.

Selling Lightning Rods in Maine

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 5—Only residents of Maine can sell lightning rods in this State legally and they must be licensed.

Insurance Commissioner G. W. Smith to-

day made public an opinion rendered by

Attorney-General Ransford W. Shaw that

under the Maine statute manufacturers

and dealers who offer for sale

lightning rod materials must be licensed

by the State, and that licenses can be

issued only to legal residents.

NEW DRESSES

Navy Blue Silk Dresses in Spring Style

Also in All the New Materials That Will Be Worn This Season

39.50

CANTON CREPE

Satin Canton Crepe de Chine and

Taneta, with the new

est features, such as loose slashed

sleeves, low waist lines, pleated

panels and novel side draping on

the skirts.

22.50

SIDE PLEATED

panels, handkerchief draped sides,

apron tunics mark

these new silk crepe dresses.

Many of them are hand headed,

hand embroidered or piped with

contrasting colors.

Poiret Twill Dresses for Misses

Dresses Identical With These Sold Earlier in the Season for 29.50

20

YOUTH

CITY SCHOOLS SAID TO BE IN POLITICS

New York Education Association Would Free Board From the Mayor's Appointment and Give It Control of Expenses

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special) — Charges that a "very disturbing discontent exists among the staff of the public schools of New York City," as a result of the influence of politics, both from within and without the schools, will be made in a statement to be issued tomorrow by the Public Education Association.

Outlining the statement which the association will make, Howard W. Nudd, its director, said today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"The unprecedented action of employees of the Board of Education in declaring in no uncertain terms to their employers that undue influence has been brought to bear on them indicates the existence of an intolerable situation. The persons are speaking from their own knowledge of things and they prove indisputably that politics play an altogether too important part in school affairs."

New Selection System

"The city officials who say only protest against conditions come from the 'Gary crowd,' meaning our organization of interested citizens, are attempting to divert attention from those individuals and professional organizations of teachers and executives on the school forces who have spoken bluntly against the present system."

The statement which the Public Education Association will issue today will sum up the five points which, it is expected, will be incorporated in a bill to be introduced in a few days before the Legislature by Senator Schuyler Meyer.

These proposals, as outlined by Mr. Nudd, are:

"First, to change the method of appointment of the Board of Education so that it will be no longer the personal choice of the Mayor. Second, to give the board complete financial independence with a guaranteed annual sum on which to run the schools, the city comptroller to handle this sum solely as a banker and with no discretionary powers over it expenditure. Third, to provide for the appointment of associate superintendents as the result of a competitive open examination, these superintendents to be experts in various educational lines and not political appointees."

Examinations Urged

"Fourth, to fill all possible executive positions in the school system from open competitive examinations. Fifth, to place the New York City public school system under the State, administered by local citizens, but for the good of the State."

To set forth its views and to provide an opportunity for discussion of the proposed bill, the Public Education Association is to have a mass meeting at 8 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 20 in the Town Hall. The speakers will be Dr. Frank B. Gilbert, deputy state commissioner of education, who has special direction over legislative programs; Senator Meyer, who has been chairman of the special committee investigating the administration of the City of New York; Comptroller Charles L. Craig, who is to present the point of view of the city administration; Mr. Nudd, speaking for the Public Education Association, and William M. Chadbourne, who is to speak for the citizens. Charles P. Howland, president of the Public Education Association, will preside.

New College Literary Magazine

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—Eddie S. Kalin of New Britain, Conn., a member of the senior class at Middlebury College, has been elected editor-in-chief of the literary magazine, one of the proposed activities of the English club of the college. It is expected that the first number of the magazine will appear shortly before the Easter recess, and later numbers will appear quarterly.

SEDITION BILL TOO DRASIC EVEN FOR ITS PROPONENTS

Massachusetts Legislative Committee Continues Hearing Until Amended Measure Can Be Prepared—Opponents See Danger in Further Legislation on Subject

Because it is too drastic in its present form, although "correct in principle" proponents of a bill "defining sedition and prescribing the punishment therefor," said, at a hearing before the joint judiciary committee of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday, that they were unable to support the measure as they filed it. Consideration of the measure was confined until a substitute or amended measure can be filed and heard.

The measure, as it came up yesterday, would define sedition as "any writing, publication, printing, cut, cartoon, utterance or conduct, either individually or in connection or combination with any other persons," which tends to do any one or more of several things. These, the bill provides, include anything that tends to "make or cause to be made any outbreak or demonstration against this Commonwealth or against the United States," or "to encourage any person or persons to take any measures or engage in any conduct with a view of overthrowing or destroying or attempting to destroy, by any force or show of force or threat of force, the government of this Commonwealth or of the United States."

"THINK-OUT-LOUD" CONFERENCE CALL

Importance of Educational System of Texas to Be Discussed in Governor's Office

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special)—Gov. Pat M. Neff has issued a call for a "think-out-loud" conference on education, to meet in his office Saturday, inviting the heads and governing boards of all the institutions of higher learning in Texas, as well as leaders in civic movements. In his call Governor Neff says:

"The entire educational system of Texas, from the most obscure rural school to the University of Texas, has been at all times, and is now, a matter of deepest concern to all our people. Grateful as we are to the builders who have gone before, there is yet much constructive work to be done in Texas in perfecting our educational system. At places it is duplicated, disjointed and inefficient. The systematizing and developing of our educational life as a whole is worthy the thoughtful cooperation of our educational leaders and of our men and women who freely give of their time and energy to all movements designed to improve conditions in Church and State."

SEAPLANE PATROL FOR RUM RUNNERS IS RECOMMENDED

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—United States Attorney Hayward today announced he had recommended to Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes that a seaplane patrol be established to cope with rum-running vessels along the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Hayward said that a recent trip to Florida had convinced him that the Coast Guard Service was unable to handle the situation. Seaplanes, he said, would be able to spot a suspicious craft from a distance of 65 miles and could easily overhaul it and land alongside.

Assistant United States Attorney Clark, who has charge of prosecution of all rum runners, announced that the motor boat Jennie T. was under seizure at New London, Conn., and that the motor boat Pal had been seized at Greenport, L. I. He added that he had conferred with Assistant United States Attorney Cohen of the Connecticut district regarding alleged smuggling operations of the schooner Arethusa.

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The film is not of the story variety, although it starts in an entertaining way with comparative tests of water and beer-drinking ball players and short distance runners. Nearly all the picture is scientific efficiency experiments, made chiefly with a bearing on industrial efficiency.

"We do not intend to make any dramatic pictures," said Miss Elizabeth Newman of the publicity department of the W. C. T. U. "This picture was not made by the W. C. T. U., but we financed it because of its value at this time. We are making it our business to get this film looked at by the public."

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MANY COMMON LAW TRUSTS FORMED

Success of One in Evading Regulation for a Time Encourages Others in Illinois—Promoters Are Haled Before Board

CHICAGO (Special)—Success of one common law trust enterprise in evading regulation by the Secretary of State under the Illinois Securities Law, and continuing a campaign that any expression of criticism of the government might be construed as "tending" to bring it into "hatred and contempt."

Any further legislation on sedition, Mr. Fuller asserted, is both dangerous and uncalled for. Under the present laws a person is held liable if his utterances result in violence, and the danger lies in forcing agitation under cover rather than keeping it in the open. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, former suffrage leader, attacked the word "tends" and declared the bill "wrong in principle." Miss Alice Colton, who described herself as an old American family, pointed out that in England they had found that the best way to protect themselves from violent radicals was to give them a place in which to speak and a guard to protect them.

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COMPANY TO CUT ELECTRIC RATE

Boston Consumers to Benefit by Reductions, to Begin March 1—Further Successive Reductions of Unit Price Outlined

Charles L. Edgar, president of the Boston Edison Company, yesterday sent a letter to Henry C. Atwell, chairman of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, stating that beginning March 1 the company will reduce its "Schedule A" rate for electric current from 10½ cents, plus coal clause, to 10 cents a kilowatt hour, by canceling the charges due to the coal clause effective since Oct. 1, 1921, and the 5 per cent increase effective since June 30, 1920. These reductions will affect about 155,000 out of the 150,000 customers of the company, and Mr. Edgar states further that "if business conditions continue to improve, it (the company) hopes and expects to make a further reduction to 9½ cents on Sept. 1, next, with further cuts every six months contemplated so as to make the maximum rate 8 cents by March 1, 1924.

In part Mr. Edgar's letter says: "During the last two or three months, for the first time since the armistice, business conditions have seemed to be improving along stable and permanent lines, and the company now feels justified in making a reduction in its retail lighting rate known as Schedule A."

Although Mr. Hill has stated that in his opinion the company ought not to change its rate during the pending of a rate case, and although there might be a decided advantage to the company in using the pending rate case as an excuse for not reducing rates at the present time, still it must be borne in mind that the company has increased rates when it found it necessary to do so, although a rate case was pending, so that consistency and fairness at least should require it to make reductions when the conditions permit.

The probabilities as to the future are uncertain, as the war has proved. But the company believes that business conditions will continue to improve; that it will be successful in showing the department that the City of Boston should pay the regular street lighting rates, at least; and that the department will approve of applying existing rates to customers who are now standing upon their contracts. Depending upon these assumptions the maximum rate of 8 cents to be reached in 1924, that is, on March 1, will be further cut by ½ cent every six months, that is, on March 1, 1925, and so on, of course, not until the power of the department to prescribe a different program has been exercised.

The maximum rates of the department supplying the four largest cities in the United States, that is, New York, Chicago, Brooklyn and Boston, are more than 8 cents; and although a coal clause, now amounting to 5½ mills, the fact that the New York company does not supply power to its customers makes its rate equivalent to a rate in excess of 8 cents.

"All conditions in these cities are more favorable for a lower maximum rate than the conditions in Boston, the company feels that although the task has set itself in a difficult one, it is nevertheless one which will entitle it to much credit if it can be carried out."

The pre-war "Schedule A" rate of the company was 10 cents a kilowatt hour.

PROPORTIONAL VOTING PLAN TO BE OFFERED

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special)—A concrete plan for the application of proportional representation to the elections of the city of New York is in process of preparation by the Proportional Representation League.

The plan is to be presented to the members of the New York City Charter Commission, of which Francis M. Scott is chairman. An active campaign for its adoption is to be made by local members of the league.

More Holidays Prepared

There are already too many holidays for the good of trade, declared several business men, who appeared yesterday before the Committee on Legal Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature, in opposition to bills seeking to make Lincoln's birthday a holiday, to make June 17, Bunker Hill Day, a legal holiday, and to establish Armistice Day as a legal holiday or provide that Thanksgiving Day be celebrated on the anniversary of the signing of the armistice.

Broadway and "Main Street" Thronged With Jobless Actors

Managers Blame Unions for Dullness—Labor Says Films and Fares Explain It

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (By The Associated Press)—There are today more unemployed actors and other stage people walking along Broadway and a hundred "main streets" looking for jobs than ever before. Everybody in Times Square who knows anything about the theater, from the out-rate ticket hawk to the producer of a dozen bits, is complaining.

The tailors, landladies and boarding house owners seem to feel the hard times as acutely as the actors. They have sought a great many judgments these last few weeks against stage folk who overlooked the rather prompt duty of paying their bills.

In larger cities of the country where the lights flicker only a little less brightly than in Broadway, conditions are the same, according to the heads of producing concerns and organizations of actors.

Coal "Trimming" Costly Tradition

New Yorkers Still Charged for Process No Longer Used

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special)—Coal consumers here are expected to appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the abatement of a charge for a trade tradition called "trimming," which cost them approximately \$500,000 a year.

Many years ago schooners were used instead of barges in New York harbor to transport coal from the New Jersey side to Manhattan. In the two holds fore and aft, of each schooner men were employed to load the coal as it was loaded. This process was called "trimming" and on each bill was made out for trans-harbor shipment a charge of 4 cents a ton to 8 cents a ton was made to cover it.

When steam power supplanted sailing vessels and barges were used in place of schooners there was no further need for "trimming" and the men who did this work were either laid off or employed elsewhere. Notwithstanding this change, the old "trimming" charge has been retained and users of anthracite in New York City still pay over \$500,000 a year to support this empty tradition, according to the newly formed Anthracite Coal Consumers Association, a protective organization.

RAILROAD SAID TO USE TERMINAL OF CANAL WITHOUT RENT

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 9 (Special)—Charging that the Morris canal, which runs between Phillipsburg and Jersey City, is a detriment, Senator Parry of Essex is leading the fight in the Legislature here this week to obtain state condemnation of the waterway.

In 1867 the Legislature gave the canal company the right to use 40 acres of terminal property on the Hudson River, which comprise the so-called "big basin" and "little basin" of the Jersey City waterfront. According to Senator Parry this right terminates in 1974. He alleges that the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which now controls the stock of the canal company, is using the terminal for purposes other than those of a canal, but is paying no rent to the State for this use. Estimates of the value of the two basins range from \$7,500,000 to \$60,000,000. Senator Parry declares New Jersey should take possession of the property so that it may be used as a revenue producer for the needs of the State.

"The State has now the right," said Senator Parry, "to condemn the right of franchise which the Lehigh Valley has in the canal and terminal property, without waiting for 1974. I am absolutely opposed to the State of New Jersey turning over this extremely valuable property, having a frontage on the choicest part of the New Jersey side of New York harbor, to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for a grossly inadequate sum."

ORLANDO FAILS TO FORM CABINET

ROME, Feb. 9 (By The Associated Press)—The effort of former Premier Orlando to form a cabinet in succession to the Bonomi Ministry has proved fruitless, and Signor Orlando today announced that he had given up the attempt.

He had received the Roman Catholic leaders in an effort to form a coalition between them and the Democrats, but the Roman Catholics declared they were unable to agree to the conditions laid down.

The Socialists were also consulted. They insisted on a program calling for revision of the Treaty of Versailles, impartiality in internal politics and maintenance of the present Proportional Representation Law.

BOY SCOUT SUNDAY MARKS ANNIVERSARY

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special)—Boy Scout Sunday is to be observed on Feb. 12 in connection with the twelfth anniversary celebration this week of the Boy Scouts of America.

Six thousand active Boy Scouts in 240 troops in Manhattan are participating in the celebration and will renew their pledges to observe the Scout law by "helpful, friendly, courteous and kind."

Maj. Lorillard Spencer, Scout commissioner for the Manhattan Council, has asked citizens of New York to watch out for special acts of service on Sunday.

"FIREPROOF" COAL ABOLITION SOUGHT

National Retail Association Urges Public to Protect Themselves Against Possible Shortage and Also High Prices

Demand that producers eliminate the so-called "fireproof" coal and substitute coal that will burn was voiced by the officers of the National Retail Coal Merchants Association at their annual meeting held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel yesterday. Speakers also emphasized the need of the retail merchant's and general public protecting themselves against a possible coal shortage and against high prices.

In discussing the quality of coal, Roderick C. Stephens of New York City, president of the association, said: "Negotiations are now being carried on with producers to eliminate the poor coal which is now being distributed with the good, and we are urging upon them the necessity of uniform standards of coal, standards on a basis which will be acceptable to consumers."

"Arrangements have been completed with an anthracite producer to experiment in a new grouping of all sizes of coal. A quantity is now in circulation in Pennsylvania, and within the next week or two between 50,000 and 60,000 tons of new anthracite coal is to be distributed in anthracite coal consuming regions, and a goodly portion of this amount is headed for New England."

Better Grade Required

"The results of this experiment are to be reported to the operators, who will consider these results in connection with their own study of the preparation."

"The coal mined during the past year has been of a grade and quality which has been very unsatisfactory to the consumers and complaints have been numerous, and the time has come where in fairness to the consumers a uniform standard of preparation must be adopted. We have adopted the attitude of the consumer and have been negotiating for some time with producers, and this arrangement we have made with an anthracite producer to experiment along these lines is the result. There seems little doubt but what this scheme will be adopted by other producers, and there will then be a uniform standard throughout the country. Slate and rock will be eliminated so far as it is possible to do so, and the sizes of the various grades of coal will be slightly changed. The small peat coal is to be merged with buckwheat, and the large peat with range. Chestnut is also to be eliminated. Stove coal will be slightly larger and under this standardization plan an increased tonnage is assured. Egg coal will also be slightly larger than the present size."

Possibility of Shortage

In regard to a possible shortage of coal and an increase in prices, Mr. Stephens said:

"The United Mine Workers, through their representatives are attempting to force the mine operators to perpetuate existing high wage scales by a demand for increased pay and reduced working hours or a threat of strike. These demands they desire to have become effective on the expiration of the present agreement, March 31.

"Reduced cost of coal to the consumer requires a reduction in the cost of mining, of which cost over 70 per cent is represented by labor. If the present scale of wages is continued, or an advanced scale becomes effective there can be no appreciable reduction in mining costs, thereby preventing a substantial reduction in selling prices, except as lowered freight rates will permit. A reduction of 10 per cent in existing coal freight rates would mean a saving only of from 25 cents to 50 cents per ton to eastern points and from 50 cents to 75 cents per ton on the long westward hauls."

"If there should be a suspension of mining on April 1 the public interest will be served if the demand for coal is moderate, while negotiations for a new wage scale are pending. Therefore, consumers should now purchase sufficient coal for household and industrial purposes to satisfy their requirements at least to May 15. This proposal will make for an orderly adjustment of conditions between the producers and miners and will prevent levying exorbitant prices during the suspension period. In the final adjustment the public will be the deciding factor, and the wisdom of maintaining a reasonable supply of coal at prevailing prices, so that the lowest possible level may be reached in the future, is suggested."

The session will be continued today, when committees will make their reports. President Stephens said there are about 75 miners under consideration by the committees and as soon as they have rendered their reports suitable action will be taken upon their recommendations.

MORE THAN 50,000 ANIMALS CARED FOR

More than 50,000 animals were cared for during 1921 by the Animal-Rescue League of Boston, according to a report by Mrs. Huntington Smith, who was reelected president of the organization at its annual meeting. Considerable emergency work was accomplished during the year and many stray animals were picked up, particularly at beach resorts. During Christmas week 300 stables in Greater Boston were visited and about 3000 horses were fed and cared for. Of the animals cared for, cats were in the majority, 45,333 felines being looked after in the course of the year.

A large amount of humane literature was distributed and W. H. Irwin, employed by the league to investigate the condition of animals on farms in remote districts, induced many farmers to remedy conditions. In its work of administering to animals the league keeps four trucks constantly at work, according to the report. A total of 242 new members were added during the year.

Union leaders say this isn't so, and explain that the main difficulties are railroad rates and competition by the motion picture theaters. Both agree that while a company on tour formerly was a paying proposition if the box office took in \$7000 or \$8000 a week, it requires almost double that income nowadays to keep the show going.

GOVERNMENT EVIDENCE IN LIQUOR CASE RESTRICTED

Federal Commissioner Refuses to Give Prosecution as Much Latitude as Was Granted Defendant—Prohibition Agent Tells of Buying Liquor

Hearing as to the validity of the search warrant used in the recent seizure, by federal prohibition agents, of about \$250,000 worth of liquor belonging to Dennis J. Keefe, in his hotel at 111 Dartmouth street, went forward before United States Commissioner Hayes yesterday. When Commissioner Hayes ruled that L. U. Stone, Assistant United States District Attorney, should limit the testimony which he presented to that which had direct bearing upon the case, the attorney for the government objected strongly. He said that at the beginning of the trial the commissioner had ruled to admit evidence other than that having direct bearing on the case presented by the defense, declaring that he would discriminate between what was and what was not pertinent.

"Evidently I have three attorneys against me," said Mr. Stone. "Do you mean to say, sir, that I do not uphold you?" Commissioner Hayes demanded.

"I only ask for the same liberty in presenting my case for the government as was allowed my brothers of the defense," Mr. Stone explained, reminding the commissioner of his ruling of the day before.

"I don't recall it," the commissioner asserted. "The facts which you wish to present have no bearing on this case, and I refuse to hear them. I shall hold you down, sir."

Albert J. Lynch, prohibition agent, who was already at the witness stand when the Commissioner had been seized before him, was forced to return without presenting any evidence.

"In order to issue a search warrant certain facts must be sworn to," said E. D. Stone, Assistant United States

PLAN TO INCREASE HOME BUILDING

Committees of Builders and Trades Council at Work Along Lines Indicated by Governor Cox

Governor Cox has received letters from the master builders and from the Building Trades Council, stating that committees of these organizations are already at work along the lines which he has suggested toward an agreement that will help the home-building situation in Massachusetts. The Central Labor Union appointed its committee last Monday following a conference with the Governor. The first meeting of the committee of master builders was on Wednesday, and other meetings followed.

The constructive criticism of the Master Builders Association, to be given through its committee, will be likely to have considerable weight with the Governor, who expects to have soon reports from all these committees. He will then be in possession of evidence upon which to decide whether the housing situation in Massachusetts warrants any action, interference or assistance by the executive department. The hope is that some definite working plan will be outlined on which all forces can unite, and that operations can be begun that will tend to increase the supply of houses available and reduce costs and rents.

In addition to the labor and industrial reports, one is expected also from the investment bankers, who are mostly the savings banks and cooperative bank men so far as home building is concerned, and who to a large degree furnish or control the funds available for house building loans.

These bankers will be expected to show whether loans are available and whether the conditions are favorable and how they might be improved.

One suggestion that the Governor has put forward is a plan from New York, where it is said to have been worked out. This is that to further the quick and economical building of homes only labor of all classes in the buildings trades shall be paid the regular established wages of an eight-hour day, but shall work nine hours, thus donating five hours' labor a week, ignoring Saturdays. This is pointed out, would at the same time tend to lessen unemployment.

RESPECT FOR LAW IS AID TO ENFORCEMENT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8 (Special)—Addressing a law enforcement conference held by the Indiana Anti-Saloon League here today, Roy A. Hayes, prohibition commissioner, said he is working as a "preacher of the constitution" rather than a "prohibitionist."

"In my judgment," he said, "there is no safer course to pursue in the enforcement work than the same course pursued in the legislative phase. Each community should build around itself the cooperation of the various enforcement agencies and feel a sense of responsibility for the degree of success being secured in the respective communities in law enforcement work."

Homer Elliott, United States District Attorney, said the only remedy in regard to liquor law violations is to "go ahead and enforce all laws." Automobile thieves are nearly always found to be rum runners, he remarked.

Protecting Street Car Passengers

Enactment of a law providing that persons getting on or off a moving trolley car shall have the right of way over motorists was recommended by Chairman Silbert, state representative, at a hearing before the Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles of the Massachusetts Legislature in support of his bill to that effect. Mr. Silbert pointed out that the present law allows the motorist to pass the car if he keeps eight feet outside the running board, and declared that the merits of the proposed law are so obvious as to make argument unnecessary.

Profitable Dairying in South Dakota

Farmers Show Drop in Prices Need Not Destroy Gains'

VIRGIL, S. D. (Special)—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fanger of North Virgil are showing the farmers of South Dakota that poultry and dairying pays even though the prices received for their products along these lines have been cut in two, the past year.

In figuring up their 1921 accounts they found that they had sold 650 gallons of cream for \$624.26; 968½ dozen eggs, amounting to \$226.29; chickens to the amount of \$107.17; and \$152.45 worth of ducks and geese, and was therefore not contraband.

The government has based its case upon the evidence of Clarence W. Clark, prohibition agent, and Howard M. Madison, government informer, who state that they entered the grocery store owned by Mr. Keefe in connection with the hotel, and purchased a bottle of liquor which, upon test, proved 80 per cent alcohol. Upon this testimony the warrant was issued which resulted in the raid and seizure.

The testimony of Mr. Madison, however, was thrown out of the case last Wednesday, after David J. Whittemore, a Fitchburg policeman, testified that Mr. Madison had been convicted of several crimes and had served time in the House of Correction. Among other things Mr. Madison had stated, under oath, that he had never been convicted of any crime.

The government's case was left, therefore, solely upon the testimony of Mr. Clark, who said he had not actually made the purchase of liquor, but had accompanied Mr. Madison. According to the testimony of Mr. Clark, he handed Mr. Madison \$2 just before entering the store, and Mr. Madison handed the money to the store clerk, asking for liquor. The clerk, Mr. Clark testified, left the room by a door which Mr. Clark subsequently learned led to the cellar, returning in two minutes with the package alleged to have contained liquor, which he handed Mr. Madison.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 16 (By Mail)

Charges that President Irigoyen is planning to keep himself in power by postponing the national elections, which would otherwise be held on April 2, are made by leaders of the opposition parties in Argentina. There is a constitutional prohibition against a president succeeding himself in office, but President Irigoyen's opponents allege that he intends to evade it by delaying the election by some manufactured excuse.

They claim to see proof of their charges in the fact that the Radical Party, which now controls the government, has failed to announce a date for its convention to nominate a presidential candidate. They openly say that the Radical Party plans to continue the delay and that no candidate will be nominated.

Dr. Francesco J. Beazley, chairman of the convention of the Concentracion Nacional, an opposition party, charged, at the convention of that party, that Irigoyen intended to do everything in his power to retain control of the government.

FRENCH-SPANISH PARLEYS RESUMED

Paris Delegate Confers With Foreign Ministry at Madrid With View to Putting an End to the Commercial War

MADRID, Spain (Special) — The French delegate, Mr. Serruya, director of the Commercial Agreements Department at the French Ministry of Commerce, who has come to Madrid to open the new series of negotiations with a view to putting an end to the commercial war, with absolute stoppage of trade, at present existing between the two countries, and to enter into a new commercial agreement, has called upon the Foreign Minister, Mr. González Nontoria, who has presented to him Mr. López de Lago, director of the Commercial Department at the Foreign Ministry, who will lead the negotiations on the Spanish side. This deeply important business has now begun.

At the present time there are some rather stronger undercurrents in Spanish politics than there have been since the outbreak of the big trouble at Melilla, and there has been a certain quiet and discreet canvassing as to the respective points of view of the various elements.

The French Government has generally taken the view that Conservative governments in Spain are not well disposed toward France, though to the Spanish there seems little enough to support any such view. On the other hand it may have been generated to a large extent by the process of comparison, since one section of the Liberal Party, that being the official Liberal group controlled by the Count de Romanones, has always been almost fanatically pro-French.

Opinion in Spain

It is now pointed out as being significant that on the occasion of the recent Morocco debate in the Senate, when Mr. Burgos y Mazo, one of the Conservative chiefs, put forward a resolution defining Spanish policy in which five points were stated (that Spain was firmly resolved to exercise her protectorate in the zone apportioned to her by the 1912 treaty, to apply the necessary chastisement to the rebels, to adopt the most desirable measures for the development of the zone without prejudicing the general interests of Spain, to establish the responsibilities of what happened in July, and to reorganize the army) and render it adaptable to the needs of the country and capable of fulfilling the mission that may be required of it); a clause was added upon the strong insistence of Mr. Pérez Caballero, formerly Spanish Ambassador in Paris under a Liberal government and the most intimate friend and coadjutor of the Count de Romanones, containing the words "maintaining always a policy of intimate and cordial understanding with France and England." Those who speak for France in Madrid say that the intervention of Mr. Pérez Caballero on this occasion indicates that the policy of the Liberal Party in respect to France has not changed in consequence of the difficult period that preceded the rupture of commercial

relations, and the equally trying period that has ensued, and that it has usefully and opportunely led the government and the Cortes, through the approval of this proposition, to sanction a policy of rapprochement with France.

Need of Understanding

It is high time, indeed, that the two governments came into touch with each other again upon this question, for the situation at the beginning of the new negotiations is distinctly keen. The two governments have engaged, amidst their protestations of friendliness, in a harsh and foolish pin-pricking contest. France was the first to stiffen the duties against Spanish goods upon the rupture, over and above the plain and impossible tariff. Spain naturally followed suit, and then the governments began to want explanations from each other.

The Spanish official *Gaceta* recently published a royal decree enacting that no merchandise that came from France, or her colonies or protectorates, could enter the free ports of the Canary Islands or the Spanish ports of Ceuta and Melilla in Morocco without a Spanish importation permit from the government at Madrid. Other measures in the way of reprisals were announced, but this was the most remarked upon. It was immediately reported from Paris that the French Government, through its Ambassador in Madrid, had asked for explanations from the Spanish Government upon these measures, maintaining the criterion that, while Spain might be justified in extending to her overseas possessions the general customs tariff that had been put in force since the denunciation of the modus vivendi, the prohibition of imports, which was what the rule about applying for a permit amounted to in the case of the French exporters, constituted a régime of prohibition and annullment which was inadmissible in times of peace.

Step Toward Rapprochement

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DANZIG, AS A FREE SEAPORT, FLOURISHING WITH MANY SHIPS

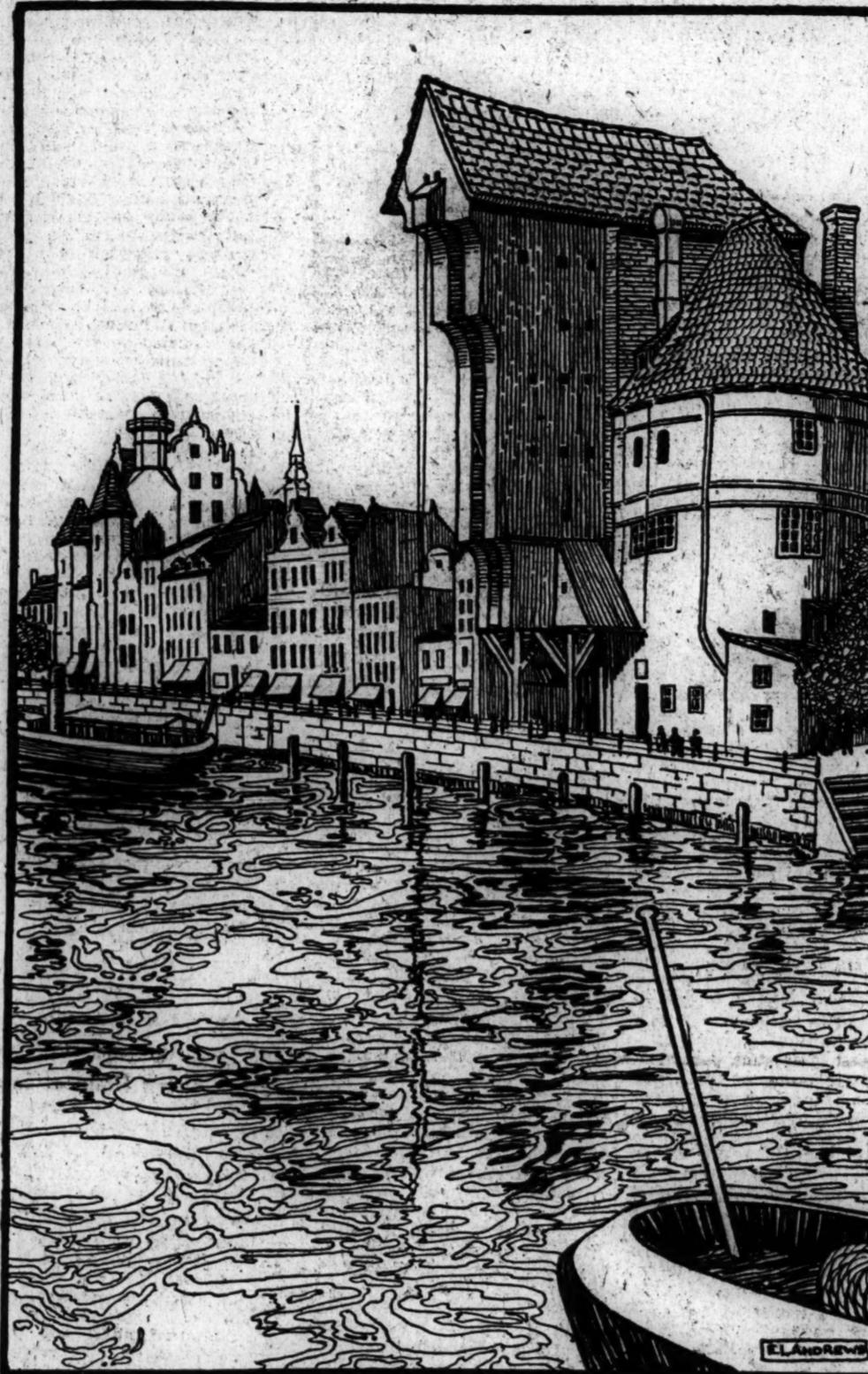
Thanks to Enterprise of Several New Shipping Firms, She Has More Vessels Than Before the War and Is Trading Direct With Holland, England and Americas

More old china than glass has come down to us, because glass is the more easily broken; and we should have more old houses left in north Germany today if all the cities there had been built of stone instead of easily fired wood. But along the Baltic shore hewn stone was too costly for use in the Middle Ages, except to build a

League was formed, of the merchants, first, in various free German cities, who traded abroad, and, later, of the cities themselves. It sought and very widely found for its members valuable trading privileges and some approach to safety in a lawless time. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, at the height of its glory,

business man, importantly bustling along with his leather portfolio tucked under his arm, and every now and then saluting a friend with his hat well raised and a bow from the waist; the student in the small, visorless cap of his corps, and a spruce figure he is, too, though the times are especially hard for him and his class; the schoolboy with Schiller collar, wide open and bare knee; the pleasant-faced women and girls, dressed with more care than taste, inelegantly shod, ungraceful in carriage; the scraps of talk overheard, from the women always about food from the valuta; the pushing, the jostling—for the German is polite, but has no manners. Oh! a German city, this!

There is one specialty on sale: amber. Lumps of this translucent resin are picked up on the shores of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Krantor on the Vistula

ACHIEVEMENTS OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN PAST YEAR

Promptitude With Which League Put Stop to the Jugoslav Invasion of Albania Is Splendid Augury of Its Future Powers—Cases of Finland and Vilna Recalled

LONDON, (Special) — The second anniversary of the institution of the League of Nations, Jan. 10, 1922, fell at a moment when all the world was crying out for "reconstruction"; one might well pause, therefore, and survey for a moment the growth of the one constructive legacy of the war and the peace treaties.

That growth may be measured in more ways than one. In the past year, the League has come out strongly as a peacemaker. The promptitude with which it put a stop to Serbia's invasion of Albania last November was a splendid augury for its future powers. The whole history of the League showed that the League had "found its feet" and could make its authority respected. It was well for Europe that its machinery was in working order, for the consequences of another Balkan war at this moment would have been disastrous indeed.

There is, however, something more important even than achievement, especially in youth (and one must not forget that the League is still young). It is the spirit behind the work. If one looks back for a moment to January, 1921, there is no doubt that in the year that is past the League has made incalculable progress in its task of proving that the ideals of the Covenant are not the dreams of a war-weary world, but practical plans capable of being applied even under conditions more difficult than their fathers ever foresaw.

The League has made its errors of omission and commission no doubt, and opinions will vary upon their seriousness. But there will surely not be many to deny that it has practiced the nations in maintaining a standard of unselfish effort, of honest cooperation, of true humanity which one may search for in vain elsewhere in international relationships. The League has made its errors of omission and commission no doubt, and opinions will vary upon their seriousness. But there will surely not be many to deny that it has practiced the nations in maintaining a standard of unselfish effort, of honest cooperation, of true humanity which one may search for in vain elsewhere in international relationships. The effects of it are traceable already, especially so in Great Britain, where the increasing interest and faith in the League can be tested by the growing strength of the League of Nations Union.

Reviewing the year that has just passed, it may be said that, while in its first year the League was concerned chiefly with inaugurating its machinery, in the second year it has established its place as a tried peace-keeper and an institution indispensable to the future happiness of the world. The Permanent Court of International

Justice has been set up and its judges elected. Thus at last there is in existence an authoritative tribunal to which nations may resort for interpretation of treaties, or for the settlement of any of the many other fruitful sources of friction that constantly are arising.

In preventing imminent wars and in suspending hostilities, the League has several notable achievements to its credit in 1921. Final settlement was reached between Sweden and Finland in the Aland Islands dispute. The difficulty between Poland and Lithuania over the possession of Vilna has not yet been settled, but hostilities are still in suspense. A notable contribution to peace was also made by the League in its settlement of the Upper Silesian frontier. The Supreme Council failed to reach agreement and in August last the Council of the League was asked to make the partition. The award was made promptly and accepted by all four parties to the dispute—France, Great Britain, Germany and Poland.

The League of Nations has without doubt justified its place in the world and is gradually extending its activities, so that it may ultimately be able to deal with any matter affecting the peace of the world. Three new states, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, have been admitted to membership, making a total of 51. The work of educating and mobilizing public opinion on behalf of the League is not being lost sight of. The League of Nations Union increased its membership from 60,000 to 150,000 during the past year and it is now engaged on a great crusade to make its members count in millions.

WHEAT IS BLOWN OUT OF GROUND

TOPKA, Kan., Feb. 9.—Western and central Kansas, the center of the State's wheat belt, today faced a continuation of severe dust and wind storms which yesterday swept across a wide strip of territory and actually blew wheat out of the ground. No estimate was available here as to the extent of the damage.

The forecast for the storm would continue throughout the day was made by S. D. Flora, state meteorologist, who said the disturbance yesterday was one of the most severe in recent years.

Run Down to Water Gates

For the word "Gasse" really does mean a lane here. Langgasse, Frauengasse, Bredstall Lane and Milkoan Lane and Broad Lane—all alike are narrow. They all run down to water gates opening on the River Moltau, just before it meets that long, long "River of Nations," the Vistula, which is here almost at the end of its journey across Europe from the Carpathians to the Baltic; and if you have ever seen any scene much quainter than the Long Bridge, as they call this gated river frontage of Danzig, you have traveled very far. Look for a moment at the Krantor, Crane Gate, with its two fat, round, stone towers, and, between them, leaping forward, the gate's vast wooden roof. The crane which you can see inside the tower there, worked by a mighty wheel, has been serving to raise the masts of ships like those you see for the last 500 years. Look across at the Speicherinsel, Granary Island, lying in the middle of the Moltau. Those half-timbered granaries have stood there for 300 years at least. Remember Danzig did make harmony in the future happiness of the world.

She was one of the Hanse towns. Back in the Middle Ages the Hanseatic

cathedral with; and even then brick often served, as they made it serve in Danzig for that huge St. Mary's of theirs, with its blunt-nosed gables of a clock tower. Yet the merchants of the free port of Danzig were once unusually substantial men; and because they were, more than the usual number of old houses raise their tall heads in the Long Lane still, fronting with massive, gabled, stone faces a new world.

Very lofty and upright they are, like old-fashioned traders, and a little contemptuous of modern traffic. In front of most of them rises its Beischlag, a low-walled forecourt with steps coming down to the street between sandstone pillars. Heraldic reliefs, as elaborately carved as the mullions or the lintels above, often decorate the walls of these Beischlag; and not less elaborate are the doors leading straight from the pavement into the cellars underneath. But imagine how tame is hampered by this architectural peculiarity of the Danzig lanes.

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Danzig is clean, westernly, Germanically clean. That is the first note. Then just look at the people. Where

in Germany do you see such hair as those girls have, so neatly dressed, so exquisitely brush-burnished? Or do you often see beyond Germany youths like those, with hair so closely cropped that their square heads might as well be shaved? Besides, if you glance at the shops you will find the high proportion of hair dressers usual in a German town. That is the second note, always. And the foodshops are purely German in style, with their windows full of a dozen different kinds of cheese and of different kinds of sausages, say forty-odd, from little, brown, finger-thick Frankfurters, to that yellow-skinned giant, the onion-flavored sausage of Apolda. Have you seen such windows in Poland ever?

It is a German street scene: the Baltic and locally worked into the loveliest of ornaments, brooches and buckles, necklaces, pendants and buckles. You can buy two varieties, either clear or cloudy; and I have come across a few pendants in which they were exquisitely blended, as though a cloud bubble of amber had burst at the top of the pendant, clearing as it fell. All these ornaments, I suppose, are a tribe barbarous; but beauty is not; and a windowful of amber is a beautiful thing. It looks like crystallized sunlight.

Shipping It All-in-All

But her shipping is Danzig's all in all. Before the war she built largely for the German mercantile marine, but though she had a big coastal trade, she was an unknown quantity to ocean-going steamers, in spite of her capabilities for docking ships of deep draft and her many points of contact with the east and the south by river and rail and road. But her new political status was not even ratified before the great foreign liners were lying alongside the allied warships still, policing her harbor. Munitions, motors and food, food, food poured through into Poland, and out of Poland a flood of emigrants, since checked by American immigration laws, began to roll tumultuously overseas. The little, new-born Baltic states clamored hungrily for goods. Through Danzig they were fed. Hopes high as the Danzig flag.

They may have dropped a little since then, because trade has grown more difficult with Poland, who can only export a few thousand tons of wood, oil and cement and import less and less on account of her ever-falling mark. Nevertheless, Danzig flourishes. Thanks to the enterprise of several new shipping firms, she has actually more ships trading under her own flag than she had before the war; and they trade now, not coastwise only, but direct with Holland, England, the Americas. Yet even this is not the most conspicuous fact. A quarter of the foreign tonnage that came into Danzig harbor last year was British—215 ships (256,464 tons); but America sailed close behind with 60 ships (233,403 tons), whereas in the year before the war she was shown thus in Danzig harbor registers: "America. Ships (Tonnage): NIL."

DR. NANSEN'S VIEW OF RUSSIAN ENIGMA

Relief Worker Finds Deplorable Conditions Existing in Volga Plains, and Urges That More Help Be Extended to Refugees

WARSAW (Special)—On his way to Russia, coming from Paris, where he had been conferring with the French Government, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, delegated by the League of Nations to help the Russian refugees abroad and to relieve the affected areas in Russia, sojourned a few days at Warsaw, where he made the following statement on the actual situation in Russia:

Just as I was chosen delegate by the League of Nations to assist the Russians," Dr. Nansen said, "an unfortunate incident occurred; the French Government decided to cease relieving the Russian refugees in Turkey. These unfortunate people, numbering close on 200,000 in Constantinople and its neighborhood, have been thus deprived of succor. The French Government, however, has willingly granted my request, and has continued to revivify the military refugees, till such time as we have ultimately settled the question of sending these latter to countries which would give them employment and food.

French Aid Called for

"There are, however, over 10,000 civil immigrants who are in hunger in the streets of Constantinople, and I was unable, through lack of funds, to help them in any way whatsoever. We hope that the French Government will aid us in transporting these unfortunate people to countries where they will be given employment. Tzeczo-Slovakia, for instance, has undertaken to receive from 5000 to 6000 immigrants as agricultural laborers. Other countries have made similar offers, and as soon as transport facilities can be arranged we will send over these civil and military refugees.

"It is with great joy that I have learned that the French Parliament has just voted a sum of 5,000,000 francs in subsidies to rescue the starving Russians. This, indeed, is a splendid example on the part of France. In my opinion," Dr. Nansen continued, "it is essential that all the great countries should render assistance to Russia, because it is of the greatest importance for the future of Europe to prevent a complete débâcle in Russia, which is certain to take place if the whole of Europe does not come to the help of that country. At the present moment all preparations must be made to enable the Russian peasant to sow his spring crops. Seeds have been successfully sown over a certain area, but there is none left for the spring sowing.

Situation as to Crops

"The situation is very grave, because the autumn crops only yield one-third of the Russian output, while the spring crops yield two-thirds. If the early crops cannot be realized, there will be another famine next year. Of course it will be very difficult to carry out agricultural operations in spring, as the farm horses are perishing in thousands through lack of fodder, with the result that no horses will be left in the spring to draw the plows. Russia would be helped considerably if tractors and some small tanks of the Renault type were dispatched to her. There is a wholesale dearth of agricultural implements, and at present wooden plows are being used to till the land, so that the dispatch of all kinds of agricultural tools and machines would greatly solve the difficulty of sowing the spring crops in Russia.

"In order to reconstruct the econ-

omic life of Europe, Russia must be saved from going under. Further, to return to normal times, it is of paramount importance that the production of Russian cereals be enhanced, just as, in the same way, the traders need a large Russian market, wherein to sell their goods. I think Europe forms a corporate body in the sense that it is not possible to separate from western Europe some hundred millions of consumers and producers without affecting the whole of Europe. Russia is not in a position to help herself unaided, as the disaster is on too large a scale. Thus it behoves us to come to her rescue. In distress of this kind all party feelings should be ruled out of the question.

America's Share in Work

"The Americans are hard at work, it is true; they are feeding a million children. This number seems enormous, but unfortunately this only represents a minute quota of the number of famished children who are suffering in the plains of the Volga. The English organization, 'Save the Children Fund,' will, guided by me, feed 250,000 infants. Truckloads of barley and corn are about to be distributed, despite the enormous transport difficulties. Previously the Volga could be used as a medium of distributing goods, but now, owing to its frozen state, the hardships have increased through the inefficiency of the railroads and the extremely bad state of the rolling stock; much, however, could be achieved by utilizing the materials which are still serviceable."

"Since the horses of the peasants are no longer available," Dr. Nansen concluded, "those who do not live in the immediate proximity of the railroads are prevented from participating in the relief distributions, and those who live in the districts not served by railways are likely to be left in a helpless condition. We are preparing relief parties linked up to each other, who are provided with horses and motor lorries to be able to distribute relief in the most accessible districts. But in order to carry this out effectively funds are needed, which in Europe itself are hard to collect. State aid from all the countries of the world is necessary to attain this end."

Spring Blouses

Here you will be surprised to find Blouses so new and different in style at a moderate price—Headed crepe de chine, overblouse styles, in the favored shades; tailored, tuxedo and Peter Pan styles in flesh, white and bisque. Hand made Blouses and Georgettes trimmed with real filet lace.

Clever Blouses of madras, dimity and gingham, Peter Pan and Tuxedo collars, smart for wear with sweaters—First Floor—Walnut

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JOHN L. FRESHEL

ADMINISTRATION OF GERMAN RAILWAYS

Opinions Differ as to the Best Measures to Be Adopted to Place Roads on Paying Basis—Denationalization Proposed

BERLIN (Special)—The administration of the German state railways continues to be a subject of keen discussion. The whole question has more than a domestic significance because the allied powers, in the interest of Germany's financial situation, which is so closely linked up with the question of reparations, have repeatedly summoned the German Government to take steps to wipe out the deficit on the railways. The justice of the demand of the entente is admitted by all sections of the German public, but opinions differ as to the best measures to be adopted to place the railways on a paying basis.

Hugo Stinnes and his friends profess to believe that a denationalization of the railways would result in their better administration but, in view of the hostility of the officials, the workers and the general public to that proposal, it really has very little chance of being put into effect. The railway workers themselves, however, realize that steps of some sort or another must be taken to place the railways on a sound footing; moreover it is understood that, until the huge deficit is wiped out, there can be no hope of the budget balancing and until the budget balances the prospects of the Allies getting reparations are, one need hardly add, extremely remote.

Moderate German Viewpoint

A report on the whole question of the administration of the German railways, which has been recently published by the Socialization Commission—a body representing officials, workers and industrial organizations—is of peculiar interest in revealing the moderate German point of view on this vitally important question. The Socialization Commission rejects with some vehemence the "retrograde" step of denationalization advocated by Herr Stinnes, a fact which does not lessen the value of the constructive recommendations which its members make.

Very interesting are the reasons given for the deficit which now characterizes the administration of the German railways. Before the war, states the commission in its report, the German state railways, especially the Russian railways, were technically well-administered and sound economic property. During the war the rolling stock was in part destroyed and in part overused, while as a result of the peace treaty a substantial part of it had to be surrendered to the allied governments.

Peace-Time Level of Charges

Moreover, during the war, while private industrial undertakings were able, thanks to increased charges, to make substantial profits and also to create reserve funds which enabled them to meet the changed conditions created by the war, the railways not only maintained the peace-time level of their charges but actually were called on to carry out work for the army at a financial loss.

Tariff increases were first made at the end of the war. The systematic introduction of the eight-hour day, the granting of holidays to employees, the necessity of finding work for the war mutineers and for railwaymen who had formerly lived in territories now separated from Germany led the commission explain, to an increase in the number of workers employed of close on 25 per cent as compared with pre-war figures.

The expenditure on rolling stock and on other materials, it is further pointed out, has increased 18 times as compared with the pre-war expenditure, whereas the increase in wages represents an increase of not more than 11 times. The increase in railway passenger and goods traffic fares, it is pointed out, has not kept pace with the depreciation of the German exchange and until recently—the new scale of charges corresponding fairly closely with the depreciation of the German currency—passenger fares had only been increased 10 times and goods charges 14 times as compared with pre-war charges.

Economics Necessary

In its report the commission examines exhaustively various proposals for restoring the chaotic finances of the railways to order. It admits that economies are necessary and that increased charges should follow more rapidly on currency depreciation than has hitherto been the case. It points out, however, that more radical reforms are necessary if the state railways are to be placed on a paying basis. The commission, for example, raises the question whether the railways should be taken out of the sphere of politics and instead of being controlled as at present by a Minister of Transport who has a seat in the Cabinet, should be directed by a president whose position approximates rather to that of a civil servant.

The commission, it is interesting to note, rejected the proposal on the ground that the great iniquity of the German railways rendered it advisable that they should have a representative in the German Cabinet. The Socialization Commission concludes its report by declaring that it is convinced the railways must remain the property of the state.

WOMEN'S POSITION IN HOLLAND FAST BECOMING BETTER

LONDON (Special)—Miss Anna Polak, one of Holland's leading women politicians, in a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, gave some information regarding the position which women now occupy in her country, in connection with the vote. "We much hope," she said, "that by the summer of 1923 Dutch women will be eligible

BEAUTIES GIRDLING HIGHEST MOUNTAIN

Lieut.-Col. C. K. Howard-Bury Is Enthusiastic Over the Natural Beauties That Abound on Slopes of Mt. Everest

LONDON (Special)—The highest and in some respects the grimmest mountain in the world is approached through scenes of exquisite beauty and matchless grandeur. It is difficult to say which were the more fascinating—the photographs of mountain scenery recently shown on the

within 20 yards of a herd of bullocks, and they showed no signs of fear or paid the slightest attention to me. The rock pigeons would come and feed out of our hands, and so it was with all the other wild birds.

The Alpine flowers on the Doya La were exceptionally beautiful. The lovely blue poppy abounded and grew in clusters everywhere, pink, yellow and white saxifrage covered the rocks, and several varieties of gentian were just beginning to come out. The Doya La marks a distinct barrier, the country to the north being barren, while on the south the moist currents of air penetrate up the Arun Valley and its tributaries, giving it a distinctly damp climate. This was very noticeable in the vegetation as we descended—rhododendrons, willows, juniper, roses, clematis, currants abounded, and the ground was

COST OF LIVING IN VIENNA DOUBLED WITHIN SIX WEEKS

Prices of Eggs, Milk and Matches Rise 500 or 600 Per Cent, Potatoes, Rice and Onions 300 to 400 Per Cent—Rents Increased First Time Since War

VIENNA (Special)—Between the end of November last and the middle of January, the general cost of living in Vienna is officially reported to have increased 25 per cent. Judging from the daily quotations of food prices, however, the cost of living has apparently increased 100 per cent in a period of six weeks.

In an open letter addressed to the Austrian Minister of Finance, the prices of eggs, milk and matches are shown to have risen 500 per cent, and sugar 600 per cent, while potatoes, rice, onions, soap and soda all cost from three to four times as much as six weeks ago.

A reel of cotton now costs 500 crowns, just 2500 times the pre-war price; a packet of hairpins 100 crowns, an increase of 1600 per cent; and a yard of muslin 1200 to 1600 crowns, from 4000 to 5000 times pre-war prices. It costs as much now to have a pair of boots soled as it did to buy a new pair in November.

The writer of the letter has given a perfectly fair and unexaggerated account of the living conditions in Vienna today. It seems impossible to find any reasonable explanation for such an all-round increase in prices. The Austrian crown stands very much where it did on the foreign exchanges at the end of November, so that the rise in prices cannot be put down to any further depreciation of the crown abroad.

Profiteers Blamed

Probably the higher prices are mainly due to the persistent manipulations of the profiteers, who do all the efforts of the government to put a stop to their heartless speculations in the necessities.

The whole question of prices is like an insoluble riddle. Oranges can now be bought anywhere in Vienna at prices averaging 300 crowns apiece, which is about 6000 times the cost in pre-war days. They are brought from Italy. The lira has risen to 300 times the normal value and prices are high in Italy. Besides this the transportation rates and customs dues have all to be reckoned. But after allowing for all these charges, it is difficult to see why an orange should cost in Vienna, in 1922, 6000 times as much as it did in 1914. The explanation seems to be all the more difficult when lemons, which are subject to just the same charges

in places carpeted with yellow and sweet-scented primulas."

The Kama Valley, Colonel Howard-Bury said, unexcelled in beauty anywhere in the Himalayas, with "the most stupendous scenery, with gigantic rocky cliffs towering up to heaven, with immense cliffs of ice torn and riven, breaking off and falling with a thunderous roar far down into the valley below, with smiling pastures right up among the ice and snow, with fields carpeted with many varieties of gentian and with rhododendrons, birch and fir trees surrounding some of the lower glaciers, and with forests of some of the most magnificent fir trees in the lower parts of the valley, the whole forming a combination of beauty in the mountain valleys."

Not the least interesting part of the narrative of the leader of the expedition was his account of personal experiences and impressions, with some amusing incidents. Describing the journey from Sikkim to the Tibetan frontier, Colonel Howard-Bury said: "Wonderful butterflies of every shade and hue filled across the path, scarlet clerodendrons made brilliant patches of color in the dark green of the luxuriant forest among huge tree ferns. Creepers and ferns hung from every tree; white, orange, mauve, or purple orchids grew among the mosses and ferns on the branches of the trees, and showed up in lovely clumps of the mountain valleys."

"In the Kama Valley," he stated, "rhododendrons, willows, mountain ash, blue-poppies and iris now abound, and a few grow with the greatest luxuriance, and in the autumn I never anywhere saw such beautiful coloring with the scarlet of the mountain ash and berberis, the yellow and gold of the birch and willows, and the deep red of the wild roses."

"Still lower down the Kama Valley," at 12,000 feet, is a zone of forest. Here were juniper trees of a size quite unknown, with stems 20 feet in circumference and rising for 50 feet and 60 feet without a branch. Then a little lower down we entered into the zone of the silver fir (*Abies webbiana*), where the trees grow 100 feet and more in height and with a girth of over 25 feet, and a little lower, a zone of 9000-10,000 feet, the lovely feathery bruniaceous grow over 150 feet in height and with trunks over 30 feet in girth. In these zones grew also the great rhododendrons, argenteum and falconeri, for here was a climate of constant rain."

Plants Seem to Gleam in Dark

"We passed big hedges of daturas 15 to 20 feet in height and covered with hundreds of great white trumpet-shaped blossoms, quite eight inches in diameter and fully a foot in length. At night they gave out a strangely sweet scent and seemed to gleam in the darkness with a curious kind of phosphorescence." From Sedencho to Gnatong the path climbs 5,000 feet in the first five miles, and, rising higher, the party entered the rhododendron forests, after passing through a zone of oaks and magnolias.

"The rhododendrons at this time of the year," Colonel Howard-Bury said, "were a glorious sight. No photograph could do justice to the scene—it needed a painter at least. The hillside was a blaze of color—rhododendrons, orange, deep crimson, pink, white and cream-colored, formed a glorious mixture of colors. Every yard of the path was a pure delight. Now appeared grassy fields carpeted with primulas and many other of the purely Alpine plants."

"After crossing the frontier between Sikkim and Tibet, everywhere were primulas and rhododendrons, the former appearing the moment the winter snow had melted from the ground. It was steep and a stony descent of over 5000 feet into the Chumbi Valley; but the rhododendrons in the great forest of fir trees showed up splendidly, big pink blooms of Aulanchi, the orange bells of Cinnabarinum, and many a white and yellow one, too, showing up in contrast to the dark green of the firs. We now met birch, sycamore and willows, all pale green, with the tender green of early spring, white spiraea and clematis, yellow berberis, white and pink roses, purple iris, and a mass of other wild flowers."

Multicolored Flowers Abound.

"Near Tazang the white roses covered the hillsides, while spiraea, small white and yellow rhododendrons, yellow primulas, wild gooseberries and currants grow everywhere, and the shady sides of the hills were covered with forests of birch, while juniper covered the other slopes that faced south."

"The Rongbuk Valley was wild and gloomy, with great cliffs coming to the muddy glacier stream," Colonel Howard-Bury remarked. "All the wild animals and birds in this valley were wonderfully tame. With my own eyes I watched the wild sheep coming down in the early morning to the hermits' cells and being fed not 100 yards from our camp, and I walked up openly to

BULGARIA AS AN AGRARIAN STATE

War Caused Loss of Much of the Country's Farm Wealth, but Rehabilitation Work Goes On

SOFIA (Special)—Bulgaria has lost by the war almost 60 per cent of her stock of cattle and horses. Much of the crop yield that was fit for use has been destroyed. This means nearly all for Bulgaria, because cattle raising and agriculture constitute almost her only source of revenue. In addition to that, agricultural implements suffered equally heavy losses which Bulgaria is unable to renew in a relatively short time, on account of the bad situation of her exchange and her credit on the foreign market.

Notwithstanding these great difficulties the government, together with the farmer associations, has undertaken every possible measure to improve the poor species of home-bred cattle and horses. Favorable results already are to be noted. The reconstitution of agricultural implements proves very difficult. A plow which formerly was quoted at 40 to 50 leva now costs 1200 to 1300 leva. The prices of materials such as tractors and Diesel furniture are unattainable. Nevertheless, by the aid of the Farmers' Union Bank, 50,000 to 60,000 plows have been imported from Tzeccho-Slovakia.

Farmers Freed from Usury

The question of agricultural credit is under most serious consideration. Two new institutions have been inaugurated, the Agrarian Union Bank and the Land Credit Institute. The first of these has a capital of 400,000,000 leva; this enables the farmers to free themselves from private usurers and allows them a personal credit from 8000 to 20,000 leva, with two sureties, at only 8 per cent.

Another scheme of credit, one which is based on implements, has also been formed. On similar lines there have been established advances on crop up to 80 per cent of the estimated value, and credits for the culture of roses and vineyards. The olive and wood trades are to be worked on a co-operative basis.

One of the most serious reasons for cooperative action is owing to the fact that the law does not permit larger estates than 30 hectares (one hectare equals 10,337 square yards) remaining under one ownership. By more intensive culture it is expected that not only the quantity but even the quality will be raised. This is of great importance, as the farmer, owing to the low soil productivity, was neglecting the cultivation of corn crops. Since corn prices have been improving, however, a great development of the corn produce has taken place.

Lease System Abolished

To improve the situation for the farmers, the lease system has been abolished. This system made the farmer almost a slave of the big landowner for whom he cultivated the soil. The farmer has also to study the use of chemical fertilizers for the soil. Agricultural lessons have accordingly been organized in every district, and experimental stations have been erected throughout the country. Students have been sent out to many parts of the world to specialize in all branches of culture: corn, fruit, vineyard, cattle; and afterward they will have to put their knowledge at the disposal of the country. Even the bioscopic has been used to instruct the farmer, and university centers have been installed for agronomic science.

Bulgaria's financial situation still causes very much trouble. The cost of repairing the damages of war are weighing heavier day after day, while the maintenance of the foreign missions implies a yearly expense of about 250,000,000 leva. A speedy recovery of Bulgaria's economic trouble may not be expected. A systematic raising of the production, a restoration of the cattle stock lost by the war, and eventual delays for payment of the reparations can alone successfully neutralize the mistakes of the old régime.

States Mutually Bound

The two states bind themselves to respect the observation as to the arrangements arrived at or to be concluded with a view to maintaining peace and guarantee as to the inviolability of the territories concerned.

In the event of one of the two states being assaulted and compelled to defend its rights, the other state binds itself to remain neutral.

The two states will further allow no political or military organization tending to thwart the existence or safety of one of the covenants.

They will concert and help each other against any attack on either of them. The two states will attempt to reestablish the ancient régime, either in home or foreign policy or in the form of government.

The Tzeccho-Slovakian Republic will inform the Austrian Republic of any political or economic treaty she will enter either with Jugo-Slavia, Rumania or Poland.

Technical Commissions

The conference at Portoroz of the new-born state rising out of the old Hapsburg monarchy, had already settled some of the litigious questions and prepared a solution for a number of them. With time, the spirit of economical solidarity between Tzeccho-Slovakia and Hungary has awakened under the impulse of necessity. The economical crisis emphasized upon both countries how much it was necessary for them to restore their old economical relations. On the other hand, the events in Hungary—the attempt of former King Charles and the refusal of Hungary to fulfill the treaty of Trianon as regards the Burgenland—struck the two republics with the necessity of turning into a political agreement the economical arrangements already concluded or regarding which they were still negotiating.

Ratification Favored

Technical commissions had previously examined the financial and economical questions, so that the countries concerned have been able to come to a rapid and satisfactory result. It has been decided to ratify immediately and put into force the commercial treaty arrived at, thereby facilitating the commercial intercourse by free trade.

As regards the coal supplied by Tzeccho-Slovakia to Austria, the figure has been raised from 510 to 300 wagons monthly without premium. An agreement has been contemplated with regard to the ancient debts and credits.

The political arrangement, which has been concluded for a period of five years, contains the following clauses: The two states agree to fulfill

the obligations of the former régime.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

TWO LEAN YEARS FOR THE PACKERS

Leading Companies Affected by Deflation as Keenly as Other Industries — Are in Good Financial Condition

The packing companies have been through two years of heavy losses. As a group they have been affected by after-war deflation in equally as keen a degree as the leather, sugar and fertilizer industries. The annual reports of four of the "Big Five" packers have been made public, and they reveal 1921 as even a worse year than 1920.

Sales of the two largest packers, Swift and Armour, dropped off \$300,000,000 each, or 27 per cent in the case of Swift, and 23 per cent for Armour, while Cudahy in its drop from \$25,500,000 to \$17,700,000 lost 40 per cent of its 1920 trade. Morris and Wilson do not report their sales, but it is assumed that their drop in the turnover was equally drastic.

The cattle market continues

on a profitable basis, so far as current feeding operations are concerned, is one of the stimulating influences in the trading.

A few fat steers are being sold for export to Belgium. Export demand for beef is not as large as desired by stockmen, however, as increased foreign buying would encourage more activity among producers.

Leases are already being made for Kansas pastures from \$5 to \$6 a steer for the season.

Range cattle trading is largely around this basis in Texas: Yearling steers, \$30 a head; 2-year-olds, \$40; 3-year-olds, \$50.

Funds for cattle market operators are in larger supply, with rates easier. Where bankers frowned on applicants for loans a year ago, they now are furnishing accommodations.

CATTLE PRICES TENDING UPWARD

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9—Contracting of cattle for spring delivery in the southwest is more active than in months. Prices are tending upward, with some steers showing a rise of 15¢ a head over a month ago. A year ago there was an absence of contracting, and prices were on the down grade.

Gratians in Kansas and Oklahoma, and ranchers in Montana and other northwestern states, are the principal buyers in the southwest.

Railroads are counting on a large movement from Texas to various parts of the west. Where steers are sold from Texas to go to Montana, carriers enjoy exceptionally long hauls.

That the cattle market continues on a profitable basis, so far as current feeding operations are concerned, is one of the stimulating influences in the trading.

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NO AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS SLUMP

There seems to be a general impression that there has been a great falling off in the quantity of exports of agricultural products during the last year, due, no doubt, to the fact that the price has declined. As a matter of fact, the total volume of exports of the principal agricultural products for the year 1921 amount to over 20,000,000 tons, compared with 16,500,000 tons in 1920, and 10,500,000 tons in 1913. In fact the United States exported the largest total volume of such products of any year in its history.

The principal commodity is grain, including grain products, which alone amounted to 16,000,000 tons in 1921, as compared with 12,000,000 tons and 6,000,000 tons in 1920, and 10,500,000 tons in 1913. The exports of cotton exceed those of 1920, which is also true of meat products, sugar, oil cake and meal. There was a slight decline in the exports of dairy products and vegetable oils. When one comes to consider the price paid for the exports to Europe, he finds that the United States received a little less than \$2,000,000,000 for agricultural products the last year, as compared with a little over \$3,000,000,000 in 1920, and a little over \$1,000,000,000 in 1913.

Morris and Cudahy had the greatest percentage loss in liquid assets, the former losing 18.2 per cent and the latter 20 per cent in the year, compared with a loss for Swift of 11.1 per cent and of Armour of 13.7 per cent. Swift and Armour's inventory reductions from the previous year ran about the same, but in 1920 there was a 29.5 per cent, Cudahy 44 per cent and Allied Packers 48 per cent. Despite the losses in net quick assets, the packing companies are in good financial condition to handle this year's turnover, and officials are confident that operations will be profitable.

Below are compared sales, profit or loss, inventories, and working capital of the packing concerns that have reported for 1921.

SALES

	1921	1920	1919
Swift...	\$500,000	\$1,100,000	\$2,000,000
Armour...	500,000	900,000	1,028,000
Cudahy...	173,655	283,802	305,997
	NET GAIN		
Swift...	\$7,812,291	\$5,170,882	\$13,870,181
Armour...	31,709,515	5,087,665	14,098,506
Morris...	11,447,544	*3,817,710	703,041
Cudahy...	*1,569,663	624,288	2,084,995
All'd Pks	4,406,800	8,444,105	11,285,500
	INVENTORIES		
Swift...	\$92,771,464	\$151,305,091	\$90,849
Armour...	83,320,641	135,722,528	139,108,151
Morris...	21,548,258	30,624,016	35,988,999
Cudahy...	17,177,709	30,648,357	43,468,464
All'd Pks	4,406,800	8,444,105	11,285,500
	WORKING CAPITAL		
Swift...	\$82,020,141	\$204,927,718	\$150,117,458
Armour...	83,320,641	135,722,528	139,108,151
Morris...	20,019,085	35,988,999	35,988,999
Cudahy...	15,456,510	15,533,200	30,822,300
All'd Pks	7,605,782	7,619,621	9,575,072

*1920 omitted. *Loss.

COLUMBIA COMPANY IN BANKRUPTCY

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 9—Application for a receivership for the Columbia Graphophone Company, a Delaware corporation, was made today in the United States District Court. Insolvency is alleged. The amount of the liabilities is put at \$19,900,000 to banks and financial creditors, in addition to \$9,000,000 to merchandise and other creditors. No listing of assets is made, but the inference of the analysis of the company's affairs is that they are small.

VICTORY BOND Redemption

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announces the calling for redemption at par on June 15, 1922, of the outstanding Victory 3½ per cent notes with optional redemption by holders prior to that date beginning at once. In addition the conversion privilege as between Victory 3½ per cent and 4 per cent comes between Feb. 9 and June 15. This announcement is made under the legal requirement of four months' notice prior to such calling for redemption. There are about \$400,000,000 of the Victory 3½ out-

standing.

Liberty Bonds Active

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Unusual strength and activity were shown by United States war issues in the early stages of today's bond market. Liberty 3½ per cent, exempt from state and federal taxes, was up 10 cents, while 4½ per cent, exempt from state and federal taxes, was up 10 cents. Other Liberties advanced 10 to 20 cents.

Victory 4½ per cent are nominally better, but the 3½, which are to be redeemed at par next June, sold off 12 cents to par.

Exchanges Close Monday

Governors of the Boston Stock Exchange have voted to close the exchange Monday, Feb. 13, in honor of the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. The Boston Curb Exchange has also voted to close its exchange on Feb. 12.

Cotton Prices Barely Steady

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Cotton futures and activity were shown by United States war issues in the early stages of today's bond market. Liberty 3½ per cent, exempt from state and federal taxes, was up 10 cents, while 4½ per cent, exempt from state and federal taxes, was up 10 cents. Other Liberties advanced 10 to 20 cents.

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Cotton Prices Barely Steady

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Cotton futures and activity were shown by United States war issues in the early stages of today's bond market. Liberty 3½ per cent, exempt from state and federal taxes, was up 10 cents, while 4½ per cent, exempt from state and federal taxes, was up 10 cents. Other Liberties advanced 10 to 20 cents.

Victory 4½ per cent are nominally better, but the 3½, which are to be redeemed at par next June, sold off 12 cents to par.

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"The Blue Boy" Leaves England to Enter Upon a Career in the New World

GAINSBOROUGH'S "Blue Boy" believed by many critics to be the most beautiful portrait ever painted, has reached New York. It was bought early in the winter from the Duke of Westminster by the Duveen Brothers and later sold to Henry E. Huntington of New York. The price the Duveen Brothers paid, \$730,000, at the present rate of exchange, is said to be one of the highest ever given for a picture. Before leaving London, the portrait was thoroughly cleaned by experts and exhibited for three weeks in the National Gallery before many thousand Englishmen who came in curiosity, and lingered in reverence, to have a last look at the masterpiece before it crossed the ocean.

Every imaginable precaution was taken to insure its safe transportation. It was heavily insured and then placed in three cases; the first, waterproof, the second, steel, and the third, bound with iron. Two men accompanied it on its journey; it had a cabin to itself. This escort and seclusion were shared by another Gainsborough painting, "The Cottage Door," also purchased by Duveen Brothers. The voyage was made on the *Savoie*, sailing from Havre on January 28.

The portrait is now in storage, but will be taken out for exhibition at the Duveen Galleries, 720 Fifth Avenue, within the next week or 10 days. The exhibition which will last for three weeks, will be a great event in New York art and society circles.

London Takes a Last Look

The effect of the painting upon the American public is expected to be a duplication of its recent reception in London, when on a Saturday morning there would be a crowd of more than 100 people standing before it within 20 minutes. As they approached, these people would be talking to each other, but when they stood before it and gazed, a silence fell on them, even on the loquacious who had been chatting lightly a moment before.

Workmen at noon hour, girls out shopping, fathers with their children, connoisseurs and street urchins crowded before the rail and ceased to speak; and stayed, and stayed, as though to fix the vision in their memories forever.

Small doubt of their succeeding: once seen "The Blue Boy" is not forgotten. It is there, and will not be denied. No one can envy today, as they could yesterday, those fortunate ones who saw it when it was freshly painted, for its first beauty has been restored. Through many years a gradual film of dust had gathered on it, clouding its crowning glory, the blue for which it is named. Art lovers who saw it then acknowledged

their disappointment—it seemed dimmer, duller than they had expected, hardly explaining the enthusiasm of Hayman and other early critics. But now it is again a harmony in blue and brown and silver, vivid, luminous, alive.

The Triumph of Art

The boy stands in a landscape whose rocks and trees and water are alive when one tears oneself from the Blue Boy to look at them. But, good as they are—one remembers, too, that Sir Joshua Reynolds called Gainsborough the best painter in Europe—one scarcely notices them. The Blue Boy fills the vision. The head is solidly painted, far more so than is the painter's wont, and its modeling is worth of Franz Hals; the brown hair tones with the beaver hat and shoes, the brown eyes follow you. It is the very triumph of art that with all this bravery of blue satin and silver, all the harmonious tones of this dazzling brilliancy, it is the face that you remember. The cleaning has brought out all that dazzled Gainsborough's contemporaries; the color, the silver, veiled by a century and a half of gradual dust, shine as they shone in the painter's studio.

John Taylor, the portrait painter, made a call on the Keeper of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum on Nov. 3, 1832, and talked to him of the days long before when he had been the friend of Hogarth, the pupil of Hayman, and the intimate of the poet Churchill. The keeper wrote down afterward their conversation.

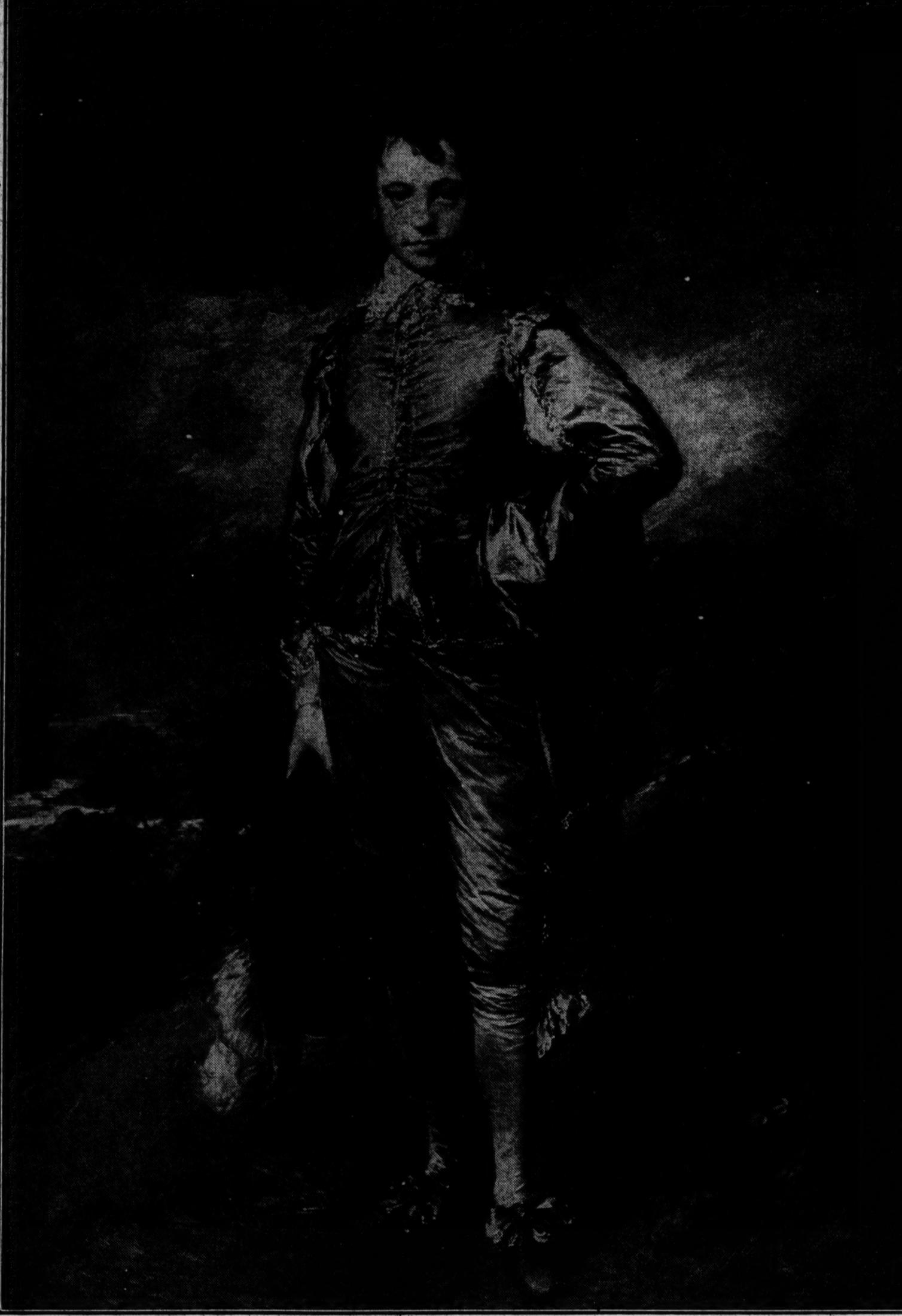
"Did you know Gainsborough, sir?" he asked of John Taylor.

"Oh, I remember him; he was an odd man at times," was the reply. "I recollect my master, Hayman, coming home after he had been to an exhibition, and saying what an extraordinary picture Gainsborough had painted of the Blue Boy; it is as fine as Vandyke."

Who Is This Boy?

"Who was the Blue Boy, sir?" "Why, he was an ironmonger, but why so-called I don't know. He lived at the corner of Green and King streets, Soho; an immensely rich man."

The conversation went off into other channels, and no more was said of Gainsborough; but the conversation, brief as it is, is of the greatest interest. Although Master Jonathan Buttall, the Blue Boy, was the ironmonger's son, rather than the ironmonger, it is clear, in the first place, that Hayman's having seen it dates it as before 1776, instead of 1779, the date to which many writers have assigned it; and, in the second place, Hayman here proves himself a true prophet; it is as fine as Vandyke.



© Trustees of the National Gallery, London

"The Blue Boy," from the painting by Gainsborough

Mr. Honegger's "Skating Rink"

PARIS (Special)—Among the musicians who grouped themselves together as "The Six" undoubtedly one of the most talented is A. Honegger. When he has evolved and has abandoned some of the less defensible methods of his group, it will probably be found that he has great qualities of clarity and melody. The new rhythms which he uses are interesting, and one wishes that the attempt to be merely new were forgotten and Mr. Honegger yielded himself to his natural inspiration.

He has just written the music for a dance which the Scandinavian artist, Jean Borlin, has produced at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées. Its title is "Skating Rink." It is fantastic, eccentric, and even grotesque. The poem, as the arrangement of the piece is called, is by M. Campido. Its argument is as follows:

On the rink are skaters of all classes of society—the artist and the bourgeois, the man about town, and women of all kinds. The men and women meet, mingle and separate under the light. One begins to see the symbolic significance. These personages are all submitted to the laws of the rink and circulate vertiginously, promiscuously, and foolishly. A man appears, who jumps into the midst of these skaters. He is the exceptional man—the outlaw, the poet—who awakens every hope, who contains every possibility. Toward him

gravitate all the desires of all the dancers. About him are clamors and a vortex of demands. The episode is developed, and in the end the poet quits the rink and the other couples continue their monotonous circuit.

It will be seen that the "poem" is not without ideas and that it does provoke some thought. Mr. Honegger has composed a symphony that may be best described as gyratory. It turns round and round with persistence, with occasional ebullitions of harmony and crashing orchestration. Back it goes to its confusion and monotony.

Jean Borlin had, of course, many opportunities of exhibiting striking attitudes and new movements in making of the motion of skating the motion of the dance. The interpretation called for a great deal of ingenuity and whatever else may be said of Jean Borlin, it may certainly be said that he shrinks from no difficulties, on no novelty, and always aims at originality.

The audience of the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées has become a somewhat special audience. It is avid for fresh artistic effects, but it receives them with a curious mixture of admiration and of skepticism. It applauds with enthusiasm and it "boos" with vehemence.

The danger for a young musician like Mr. Honegger to lend himself to the peculiar demand of such a strange thing is obvious. Success may be easy, but it may be perilous.

He gave the work adequately requiring two soloists, a chorus numbering 23 (12 women and 11 men) and five instruments. The soloists were Mildred Faas, soprano, who has for several seasons been soloist for the Bach festivals at Bethlehem under Dr. Wolfe, and Horatio Connell, baritone, both of Philadelphia. Miss Faas sang with freedom and ease, as one cognizant of the inner significance of what she sang and able to give it forth again. Horatio Connell, with virile and unaffected singing, declaimed each syllable so clearly that if he had merely spoken he could not have been more readily audible. The group of instruments comprised piano, violin, viola, double bass, and flute. The five players were women, and they were accurate and assertive under the perceptive leadership of Stanley Addicks. Alma Grafe was a concert-mistress, and Laura Garrett tamed the "bully fiddle" in a way that made it seem as amenable for womankind as the harp.

A recital under the auspices of the Federated Music Clubs of Pennsylvania brought forward its charming and youthful president, Elizabeth Latza, in a group of mezzo-soprano songs. Michel Penha, first cellist of the Philadelphia Orchestra, assisted, and Ellis Hammann was the deft accompanist. One of the successes of the program was Anna Risher's song, "A Baby's Hair is Built of Sun," and another was the dainty encore, "Tambourin," of archaic French origin.

Bach's "Peasant Cantata"

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (Special)—It was a service to musical art, to present the rarely given "Peasant Cantata" of Bach as the Philadelphia Music Club of Women gave it for nearly 1,000 guests and members. The work was received with one eminent suitability for production by other organizations of similar character. The text and the tunes merrily told their story without restraint or portraiture. Success satisfaction in the

assumption of the duties of the lordship of Kleinzschöcher manor by one of the composer's contemporaries. Of course there are local "gags" of modern animus that might give points to the artificers of musical comedy today. But there are few operettas of recent vintage half so charming.

To give the work adequately required two soloists, a chorus numbering 23 (12 women and 11 men) and five instruments. The soloists were Mildred Faas, soprano, who has for several seasons been soloist for the Bach festivals at Bethlehem under Dr. Wolfe, and Horatio Connell, baritone, both of Philadelphia. Miss Faas sang with freedom and ease, as one cognizant of the inner significance of what she sang and able to give it forth again. Horatio Connell, with virile and unaffected singing, declaimed each syllable so clearly that if he had merely spoken he could not have been more readily audible. The group of instruments comprised piano, violin, viola, double bass, and flute. The five players were women, and they were accurate and assertive under the perceptive leadership of Stanley Addicks. Alma Grafe was a concert-mistress, and Laura Garrett tamed the "bully fiddle" in a way that made it seem as amenable for womankind as the harp.

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Canadian Colors for Bristol

Source of Mustard Seed

SANTA BARBARA, Cal. (Special)—Of the great amount of mustard exported yearly from the United States, fully 50 per cent comes from Lompoc, a town north of this city. That is it grows and exports the seed: the mustard is made in the countries to which the seed is shipped.

Bristol should be its temporary Maltz place and the one chosen for the deposit of the regimental colors.

On return to Canada the contingent naturally took the colors, but the Bristol folk expressed a wish to keep some memento of the visit, and now a duplicate flag has been furnished by public subscription in Moose Jaw, and accepted with proper ceremony by the Lord Mayor of Bristol, to be hung in the Cathedral.

TREE-FOR-TREE POLICY HOPED FOR IN QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Special)—The Hon. Horace Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests for the Province of Quebec, speaking before the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association in Montreal, expressed the hope that beginning next year, the department would be at least "to plant a tree for every tree that it cuts."

"There is no doubt that the time has come to make a good start in the reforestation of our timber lands," said Mr. Mercier. "We have over 7,000,000 acres of waste lands belonging to private individuals and to the provincial government. We intend to begin this very important work very soon, and we expect that the private forest owners will not hesitate to do their share."

"Next spring we shall enlarge the nursery at Berthierville, so as to bring its capacity to at least 10,000,000 trees per annum. We hope to be able to plant in this Province every year at least a tree for every one that will be cut, so as to improve our forest wealth. Legislation will also be introduced to encourage individual effort."

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A delightful new magazine, "Antiques," made its appearance in Boston with the new year. Edited by Homer

Keyes, with Alice Van Leer Carrick as editorial consultant, and such contributors as Walter A. Dyer, George H. Sargent and Wallace Nutting, this paper aims to give practical and thorough, yet not too technical, training to the enthusiast in his pursuit and selection of genuine antiques. The booklover will find much of value in Mr. Sargent's articles on old books; there are notes of auctions both in the United States and abroad, articles on the master makers of furniture, silver, china. It is significant that a large percentage of early subscriptions have been received from persons in the middle west or beyond.

A. P. Herbert might have taken the title of his book of essays from one of its most whimsical pieces—"Reading Without Tears," which is at once a reminiscence of his childlike remarkable experience on the road to literateness, and an account of his calamitous attempt to teach his small daughter by the same system. Certainly there is no cause for tears in his own book. The account of how he practised the art of drawing while sitting out committees which he was supposed to be reporting, illuminated as it is with illustrations of his progress, vies with his dissertation on the art of poetry for sheer joyous absurdity.

The grasshopper stridulates a neat bit of fun, and the legal "Bear Garden" with its solicitors' clerks, straight out of Dickens, furnishes another. A very foolish book, that makes you laugh at yourself for being amused.

The Blue Guides, edited by Findley Muirhead, continue to appear; including at the moment London, England, Belgium and Paris. They are entirely admirable, designed to supplant the familiar Baedekers of pre-war days. It must be admitted that the two series

are, to say so is only to offer praise to the English. There are so many matters in regard to which we have utterly failed in emulating the Germans. Ought it not to be matter for gratitude that there is one thing we can do almost as well?

Another instance of the Germans having blazed a new trail lies in the fact that in London a plan for the establishment of a permanent exhibition of new books is being discussed. This plan has long been in operation at Leipzig, also familiar in Paris. It has proved itself practical for the use of all book buyers and publishers.

Mr. Arnold Bennett has two new books announced for early publication, from the houses of Messrs. Methuen and Messrs. Chatto and Windus, respectively. One is a second volume of "Things That Have Interested Me," while "Mr. Prohac," described by an English critic as a cross between the author's "humorous works and the 'fantasies' which he was producing at the beginning of the century, with an added touch of seriousness," has already been issued serially in *The Westminster Gazette*.

During the first day of the sale of the Britwell Library, at Sotheby's in London, Dr. Rosenbach of Philadelphia and New York bought 70 of the 144 rare volumes offered. His purchases included several rare Chaucer items, "Love and Complaints by twine Mars and Venus" and "The Assemble of Foules."

Lord Bryce's "The Study of American History" is being largely discussed, both in England and America; while the lectures which the eminent man, delivered last summer at Willmington are soon to be issued by the Macmillan Company under the title "International Relations." An authority, if ever there was one, Lord Bryce in the first-mentioned book interests us by his declaration that the Constitution of the United States is "the greatest single contribution ever made to government as an applied science."

THEATERS

New York Notes

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special)—William Faversham announces his intention to play "Hamlet," and this is good news to those who had the pleasure of seeing his scholarly performances of "Julius Caesar" and "Othello." Mr. Faversham says that the playing of "Hamlet" will fulfill his greatest ambition in the theater. In this connection it is interesting to recall that Sir Henry Irving once said: "To leave upon one's generation the impression of Hamlet, the man—not as a piece of acting—is perhaps the highest ambition to which the English-speaking actor can attain."

George Tyler and A. L. Erlanger will present a new play, "To the Ladies," at the Liberty Theater on Feb. 20. Miss Helen Hayes and Otto Kruger will appear in the leading roles.

Plans are under way for the long-promised appearance of David Warfield in "The Merchant of Venice" under the direction of David Belasco. The theater-going public will look forward with great interest to this production. It should prove the masterpiece of both the actor and the producer.

"Broken Branches" is the title of the new Bartholomew-Nytray comedy, to be produced by Arthur G. Delamater.

The "Chauve Souris," Balfe's Bat Theater from Moscow, is the European novelty in New York. Maurice Gest saw several performances by this clever company while he was in Europe and invited them to come to New York. The performance consists largely of highly colored vaudeville, with Mr. Balfe as the chief comedian.

Washington Relics in New York Gallery Sale

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special)—An exhibition of relics and memorabilia of George Washington is in progress at the American Art Association here. Of peculiar interest in the collection is a gold watch, made in France about 1790, with a calendar attachment and engraved on the back with the Washington family crest. This watch was carried regularly by George Washington and inherited by George Washington and his descendants. A certified copy of the will of George Washington with the revenue stamps attached, is a feature of this item and will be given the purchaser when the timepiece is sold presumably on Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

Other Washington relics in the collection are: Gold seal with Washington's coat-of-arms cut in carnelian; massive hot water urn of Sheffield plate, also engraved with the coat-of-arms; two silver teaspoons, bearing the impress of an Albany silversmith of the eighteenth century, and gold pins mounted with pearls, used by "the Father of his Country" to fasten his stock.

A surveyor's plotting scale, made of brass, is engraved with Washington's initials to which are added some drawing instruments. Armlets of gold and coral, given by the first President to his nephew, a small box containing a lock of his hair and given to a nephew, silk waistcoat pattern sent him by Lafayette, a gold ring engraved with the words "Pater Patrie" chased on it and inclosing a lock of Washington's hair, are among the other interesting articles.

There is also a collection of letters to Washington from eminent men, an original survey by Washington and other signed documents and valuable relics of Martha Washington, Washington's mother and other members of the family.

WOMEN VOTERS' LEAGUE TO EXPAND

Mrs. Catt Says Organization's Aim Is to Oppose Ignorance and Prejudice at Polls and Also to Combat Warfare

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special)—At the outset of a fortnight's campaign to secure 50,000 members, the New York City League of Women Voters took a step today to disassociate the organization as a sex group in politics.

Before 500 workers in the drive, assembled at luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin, Miss Mary Garret Hay, chairman of the New York City branch, declared, "We should change our name to National League of Voters," and Mrs. Robert McCurdy Marsh, chairman of the membership drive, announced the enrollment of a number of men, including political party district leaders.

The other speakers at the luncheon were Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Miss Ruth Morgan and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

Mrs. Catt summed up the aims of the league as follows:

"To combat the illiterate, ignorant, too-partisan vote, control of elections by the few, the use of patronage, money and slander, and to oppose war."

Mrs. Catt then proposed to answer Governor Miller, who has recently taken occasion to reiterate his opinion of the league as a "menace."

"Governor Miller's antagonism is based on one of two causes," said Mrs. Catt. "One is an absolute and inexcusable ignorance of the aims of the league. The other is opposition to the aims of the league. It is an open question whether the league or Governor Miller is a menace."

Among the guests at the luncheon, who were not speakers, were Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago and Mrs. Hide Inouye, dean of the Japanese Women's University at Tokyo. Mrs. Inouye came to Washington to present to the Conference the desire of Japanese women for peace. She came, as she said today, "with the intelligent interest of leading Japanese Government officials," and is "returning like the official Japanese delegates, well satisfied with the results of the Conference."

Mrs. Inouye will remain in this country for another month, studying American universities and will then sail for similar study in England, going back to Japan in August.

Miss McDowell, who was in New York for a few hours today had been speaking in Wilmington, Del., and was en route to New Haven and Hartford, Conn., to give talks on behalf of pending legislation for the protection of women in industry.

The drive which was opened today is to be continued with a daily program which rivals the very active campaigns of the old suffrage organizations and which includes two days' work to suffragists, the birthday of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw on Feb. 14, and of Susan B. Anthony on Feb. 15. These two days are to be devoted to asking for financial assistance from new members and the remainder of the two weeks will be given over to speeches, membership teas and house-to-house canvassing.

UNION AGAIN TOPIC IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Various Arguments Advanced in St. Johns Papers for Joining Confederation of Canada

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 9—Union between Newfoundland and the confederation of Canada is again being discussed in articles recently appearing in newspapers at St. Johns. This proposal has for many years been the subject of bitter controversy on the island.

One writer urges the union on the theory that the Reid Railway in Newfoundland immediately would be made a part of the transcontinental system operated by the government. Newfoundland would undoubtedly be relieved of paying the \$1,500,000 subsidy recently granted the Reid Railroad.

Another writer believes that Canadian statesmen are already convinced of the desirability of a union with Newfoundland, because "the island's geographical position is the key to Canada's future."

Regulation of Newfoundland's fishing industry, better markets, better shipping facilities and more standard prices are urged by other writers as reasons why the island should become part of the Dominion.

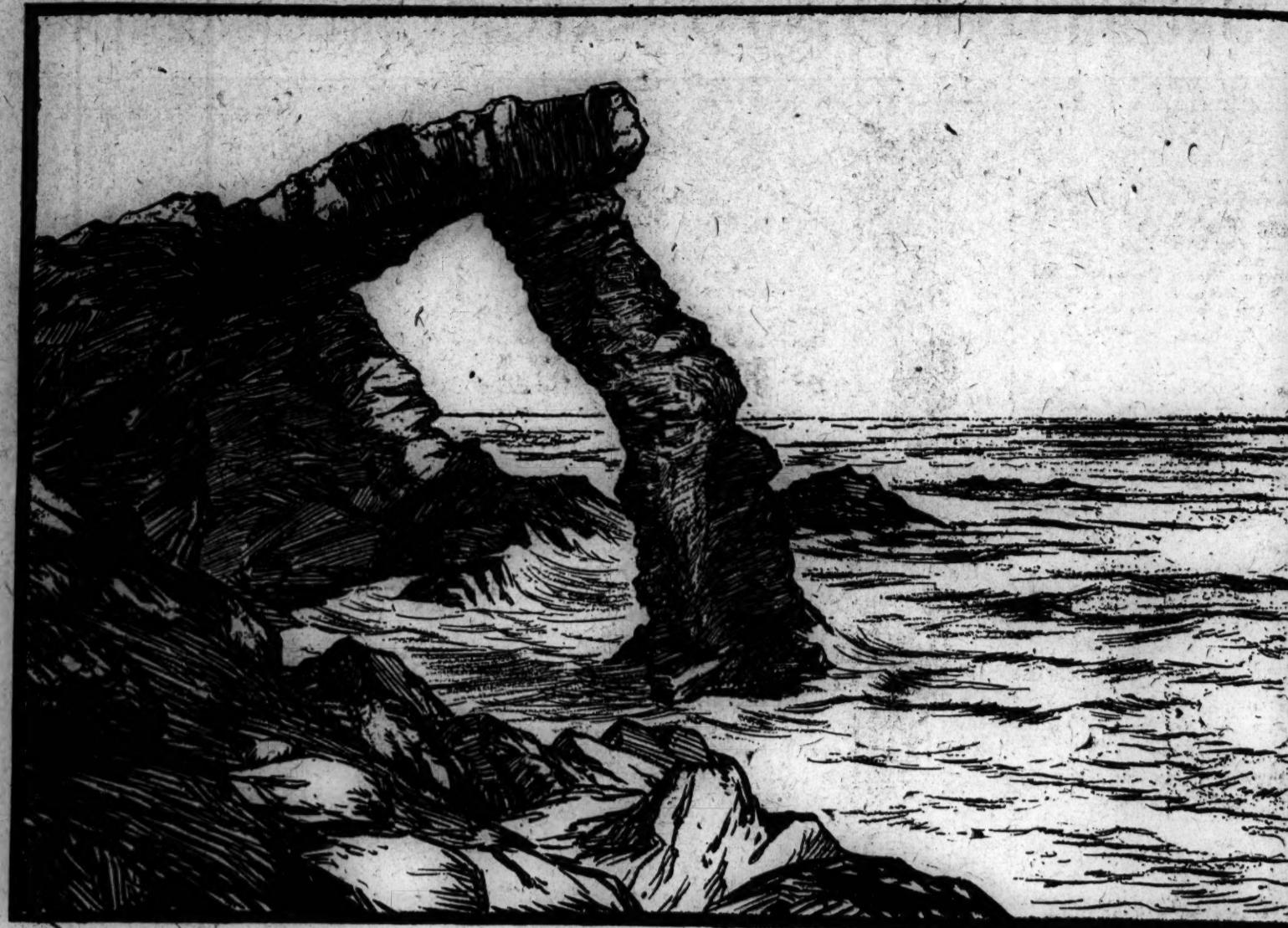
Still another argument advanced is that Canada and Newfoundland could cooperate in obtaining better steamship service between the island and South American countries, thereby opening new markets for Newfoundland men.

F. W. Coaker, Minister of Marine and Fisheries and president of the Newfoundland Fisherman's Protective Union, has appeared in opposition to any union with Canada. He holds that Canada actually is a competitor with the island in the fish industry; does not purchase any amount of Newfoundland's products, and could apply no funds to develop her resources.

MORE OPPOSITION TO HUMBER RIVER PLAN

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 7—The big Humber River project which has been under consideration by the Newfoundland Government for some time has encountered considerable opposition. Today, Sir Robert Bond, former Premier, who retired from public life eight years ago, entered the lists with a lengthy letter published in St. Johns newspapers in which he criticized the project. In some quarters this is looked upon as a possible intention on the part of Sir Robert to re-enter politics.

The promoters of the plan to de-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Mr. Weiss

WHERE DIAMONDS "GROW" IN SOUTHWEST AFRICAN DESERT

German Officials Employed in Sand Mining in Desolate Region Say Gems Come in the Night and Bestrew Sand Although It Had Been Swept Clean Just Before

velop electric power on the Humber River, on the west coast and to establish paper mills and other large enterprises, are the Reid Newfoundland Company, operators of the colonial railway system, and the Armstrong-Whitworth Company of England. The principal opposition as voiced by Sir Robert and others is to a proposed colonial guarantee of the annual interest on an estimated expenditure of \$18,000,000 and repayment of the principal by a sinking fund effective at the end of 87 years.

COMMITTEE TO GO AHEAD WITH TARIFF PLANS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special)—Various schemes as a basis for ad valorem duties entering into the proposed American valuations plan of permanent tariff legislation were discussed at the White House late today between President Harding and Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee.

The purpose of the meeting was to advise the President of the situation with respect to the disputed valuations plan and to outline to him the troubles that are besetting the committee to reach a solution of the ad valorem rates that would be satisfactory to American business generally.

The committee is divided on the question of fixing the ad valorem rates on the basis of the American selling price of foreign articles and under the old scheme of making rates on foreign valuation. This latter proposal, supported by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, is gaining favor with the committee, it is understood.

No conclusions were reached at the conference, according to Porter J. McCumber, chairman of the Finance Committee, but it was agreed to go ahead with framing permanent tariff legislation with a view to expediting the report.

If the bonus bill comes over from the House within the next two weeks, Mr. McCumber said that measure would be given right of way in the Senate.

FEW FIRMS TAKE OUT LIQUOR PERMITS

PIERRE, S. D. (Special)—It is evident the druggists of South Dakota do not care to take out the necessary authority to handle intoxicating liquors for sacramental or medicinal purposes for the fourth annual report of State Sheriff Shanks shows that only six drug firms secured such permits the past year. Two of these are wholesale firms and four are retail dealers.

Neither do physicians apparently care to take out the permits which will allow them to prescribe intoxicating liquors, as only 24 out of all the physicians practicing in South Dakota took advantage of this right, and seven of this number were in Sioux Falls.

Sheriff Shanks calls attention in his letter of transmittal to the fact that the fines turned into local school funds for the year through the efforts of the department were in excess of the costs of the department to the State for that time.

TREES TO BE SET OUT IN SANTA BARBARA

SANTA BARBARA, Cal. (Special)—It has been decided to plant trees along the streets of this city, hitherto rather bare of them. This is the first enactment of this kind here. The park board will set out several hundred coco palms of the plumeria variety and over a hundred acacia trees and many magnolias. Also the children's playgrounds, given to the city by Mr. Frederick Forest Peabody, will be provided with an abundance of ornamental and shade trees by the same kind donor. But in the street trees the residents share the expense of each tree that is planted in front of their residence.

The promoters of the plan to de-

velop electric power on the Humber River, on the west coast and to establish paper mills and other large enterprises, are the Reid Newfoundland Company, operators of the colonial railway system, and the Armstrong-Whitworth Company of England. The principal opposition as voiced by Sir Robert and others is to a proposed colonial guarantee of the annual interest on an estimated expenditure of \$18,000,000 and repayment of the principal by a sinking fund effective at the end of 87 years.

The old German Southwest Africa, as I saw it a year ago, did not look exactly like the country to which one would invite one's dearest friend to "make good" and expect him to do it. There was so little in this first aspect to please the eye. It was melancholy in the extreme. Nothing but arid desert. During Botha's campaign in the country the South African soldiers used to say that the best punishment that could be given to the enemy was to hand him his country back again. And yet, even in this unlikely looking region romance lurks. Indeed, this wild and desolate coastal strip, over which winds from the Atlantic perpetually blow, shimmers with romance, for it is here that diamonds grow. This, at least, is the common expression. The German officials employed in sand mining in this desolate region (uninhabited for several hundreds of miles save for them and the handsome Ovambos—from Amboland, to the extreme north of the country—who work with them) say that the diamonds come in the night and bestrew the sand, which has been swept clear by a short time before. They must grow there, they humorously declare to the visitor to these far-off fields. It is conjectured, however, that there is a diamond "pipe" in the sea just off the coast, and that when the south-westerly wind and the tide are favorable, the diamonds are washed and blown ashore. This, no doubt, is the explanation of these "beautiful little gems in this wilderness, people of the sand, which has been swept clear by black and white miners, and the sea.

Crept Out in the Night

Accordingly he crept out in the night, over the Hinterland of the country traversed by the line, and with him were a few faithful friends: hard-bitten men armed with the rough knowledge of the mines, who hoped to share his finds. And it so happened that he encamped in a particularly favorable spot, to which he gave the name Idathal, after his wife, and in this happy but unlikely looking valley he found a great quantity of gems, and presently experienced the dazzling sensation of riches, after the comparative poverty. He had said "good-by" to the railway and within a year, I think, rose to the rank of millionaire.

Following closely upon Idathal in riches came the Witches' Cauldron, which also yielded a considerable quantity of gems. These were matchless times and caused a sensational stir, not only in the nearby town of Luderitzbuch; so called after Luderitz, the Bremen merchant, who founded it, buying the territory hereabouts from Hottentots and Hereros for a few old muskets and uniforms, but, also, in the German Empire. The imperial possession, then, which no nation seemed to want, was to turn out world while and there was great excitement in the heart of Kaiserland.

The industry developed in a great degree. Machinery for sampling and chewing the desert—a great plant with a perpetual hunger for sand—arose on these uninhabited wastes, and strained and churned and shook and gurgled with its strange diet of sand and stones. Part of the process meant the separation of iron stone from the glittering gems. The latter, by the way, are quite different from Kimberley diamonds, products of the famous "blue ground" and different again from Brazil stones or from those found in the Transvaal rivers. They are neither alluvial, nor wrested from the hard rock, but a gem apart—perhaps, as has been supposed, a child of the sea, flung up from its depths and borne upon the winds to its hiding place in these tempest-driven dunes.

Fields Seem Good for Years

As to how long such mining will be possible before exhaustion of the supply, none seems to know. There is, however, warrant for believing that the fields are good for years to come, though I noted that the administrator (Mr. Hofmeyer) in his latest

ticularly in the paling days of private prospecting, and before the era of companies, with their expensive installations, spent their winnings freely in the most sparkling and evanescent of good cheer. Today the little town on the sands, which contains, by the way, many excellent examples of German architecture, has fallen upon quieter times, not, however, without a hope that trade may revive with the outside world, as before the war, with steamship lines running to Hamburg, to Cape Town, to South America, etc. There is no vegetation in Luderitzbuch—nothing but bare rock and sand.

Its fellow-seaport on this coastal strip, though outside from the diamond area, is Swakopmund, also most handsomely built and putting to shame the little British port of Walvis (20 miles to the south) which consists of a few shanties and a railway goods shed, instead of the splendidly constructed buildings of the other. The striking thing about Walvis is that it is four feet below sea level and is constantly flooded. It has a fine harbor, big enough to accommodate the whole British fleet, and this is the attraction to British eyes. I saw thousands of sea-birds, fulmars, sitting on a long spit of sand and to the south of the bay. Singular region, indeed—bleak enough, one would suppose, to try anyone's optimism. And yet some brave men find life positively enjoyable at Walvis.

CONTINGENT FUND SEEN AS MENACE

Governor Baxter of Maine Says State's Garments Should Be Cut to Fit Cloth Financially

AUGUSTA, Me. (Special)—Gov. Percival W. Baxter believes the existence of the state contingent fund a "menace to sound finance." Money from the fund, which is made up of the balances of unexpended appropriations, is available for whatever "emergencies" may arise, such as deficiencies in departmental appropriations. Governor Baxter says that the governor and council hold too much power in deciding what constitute "emergencies."

"It is not the function of the governor and council to appropriate money for purposes for which the Legislature actually did not provide," he says. "Let the State's garments be cut to fit the cloth. I would advocate, in event of the discontinuance of said contingent fund, and the arising of a real emergency unforeseen by the Legislature, that the governor and council take advantage of a power to borrow certain sums, the advantage herein lying in the necessity for open dealing and the disclosure of the purpose for which the loan is made."

The Mennonites will leave on account of the school policies of the western provinces. The respective provincial governments have insisted that the Mennonite schools should teach English principally, instead of confining the curriculum to the elementary school subjects, which are taught exclusively in German. The Mennonites claim that, according to the privilege accorded them by the federal government at the time they came to Canada from Russia in 1870, the provincial governments have no power to interfere with the method of education in their schools.

Deficiency bills for the overdrawn appropriations of the various departments should not be necessary, if the state contingent fund were abolished, and the Legislature should definitely order how much money is to be appropriated and spent for the work of the several departments and institutions.

"At present the live stock or cattle-testing work calls for not less than a \$75,000 overdraw, the forest fire situation requires \$105,000, the State Board of Charities and Corrections will doubtless require a large sum. I would suggest that whatever money is left in the present contingent fund at the close of the fiscal year be turned to payment of the state debt."

Few Princeton Students Have Cars

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 9 (Special)—Dr. John Grier Hibben's recent letter to parents deprecating the use of automobiles by students has precipitated an inquiry, the result of which shows that of the more than 2,000 students here, not more than 30 have cars which they keep in Princeton.

About the time of "prom" and other college festivities, when there are a large number of guests in town, some of the students bring their family cars up for use during these periods. This is supposed to have given rise to some of the protests.

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 9—Clouds of steam have been reported rising from Mt. Redoubt, 80 miles south of here, on Cook Inlet, by L. C. Grove, wireless operator at Rehal.

Mt. Iliamna, in the same district, has been emitting smoke to greater or less degree for several years, but this is said to be the first time Redoubt

has shown signs of activity in 18 years.

Great columns of steam have been reported rising high in the air from the crater.

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ATHLETICS

SWIMMING SPORT
ENTERED ON LIST

Kansas State Agricultural College
Aquatic Candidates Turn Out
for the First Time Under
Prof. E. A. Knoth's Direction

MANHATTAN, Kan. (Special)—Swimming as an intercollegiate sport is being introduced this year for the first time at the Kansas State Agricultural College under the direction of E. A. Knoth, director of physical education.

As no teams in aquatic sports had been formed here in previous years, Professor Knoth's problem included not only the development of talent, but its discovery. To obtain an idea of the number of swimmers in college and their ability he staged an intramural swimming meet early in December, in which more than 80 men competed, the six men ranking highest in the tournament tabulations being chosen by Professor Knoth as members of the college team. They have been practicing daily under his direction at the college pool.

The men on the team and their specialties follow: Capt. E. Colburn '24, 40 and 100-yard dashes, free style, fancy diving, plunge for distance; R. S. Kibler '23, fancy diving; F. A. Foltz '23, 220-yard, free style, back stroke, breast stroke; J. T. Mac-
day '24, 100-yard, free style, 40-yard free style, breast stroke, fancy diving; A. O. Payne '22, plunges for distance; R. A. Hake '23, 40-yard, free style, 220-yard, free style, fancy diving.

None of these men has had previous instruction under college coaches, but the majority have developed good natural strokes. They are rounding out form rapidly under the tutelage of Professor Knoth.

The only meet on the schedule with a Missouri Valley Conference rival for this season is one with University of Nebraska, which will be held at the college pool here Feb. 22. Effort will be made to schedule several meets next year.

FRENCH NATIONAL
RUGBY TITLE PLAY

Mont. Second-Round Matches
Go Off According to Form,
Some Being Very One-Sided

PARIS (Special)—Broadly speaking, surprise results were conspicuous by their absence in the second round of this season's competition for the French national rugby football championship on Jan. 8. The great majority of the best-known teams emerged "successful" from their encounters, some with the greatest ease and some with considerable difficulty. A notable exception was the Sports Nautiques de Bordeaux team, which lost to St. Giron Sporting Club by 4 points to 5. However, those teams which met with defeat were not definitely out of the "championship," as they were due to play among themselves on Jan. 15. The 10 successful teams on that date would pass into the next round.

Some of the matches on Jan. 8 lost interest by reason of their one-sided character. Such a game was that between the present champion team of France, the Union Sportive de Perpignan, and the Union Sportive de Chartres. Sixty-nine points were scored, all of them by the Perpignan men. Biarritz Olympic also had an easy win, by 12 to 0, against the Stade de Pau, while the same may be said of the Racing Club de France, which beat Eyrac Athletic Club by 17 points to 0. Other may victories were those obtained by the Association Sportive de Carcassonne, Union Sportive de Dax, and the Football Club de Lescignan, over the Club Athlétique de Clermont, Union Sportive de Bergerac, and Racing Club de Châlons, by 13 to 0, 11 to 3, and 12 to 0 respectively.

There was a great match at Paris between the Olympique of that city and the Football Club de Grenoble. The latter had, on a previous occasion, defeated Olympique without much difficulty and was expected to repeat the performance. Although it just won, the visiting side did not have the better of the game, the match resembling in many respects that of the previous week between France and Scotland in the international tournament. The Olympique men were in their opponents' territory for long periods in the second half, but, try as they did, could not score. The Grenoble players usually excel at passing, but were handicapped in this respect by the fact that the ball was in a very slippery condition owing to mud. Forced to play more than usual with their feet, they did not show to such good advantage. Their defense, however, was very sound and came through a severe test with flying colors. The final score was 5 to 3.

The Sporting Club Universitaire de France was at home to the Football Club de Lourdes and, considering the imposing record of the latter in its regional championship, did exceedingly well to lose by only 3 points to 0. The visitors obtained the ball very frequently from the scrummage, but, once they had it, did not press home their attacks. Frequent mistakes spoiled movements which began well, and this gave the Universitaire representatives the opportunity to concentrate on defense. Extra time had to be played in the match between Stade Français and Stade Bordelais, and it was only then that the latter could draw ahead to win by 14 points to 3. The Stade Français began brilliantly and did some bright things in the first half, played less well in the second, and in the course of the prolongation, fell to pieces. The winners thoroughly deserved their success, for they withstood the attacks of the home team in the early stages of the game and, toward the end, wore down their opponents.

It was also during an extra period of play that Aviron Bayonnais scored their only try in its game against Association Sportive de Béziers and won by 3 points to 0. In this case, curiously enough, the winners had the better of play only until the extension of time. They could not score, however, although several times very near to doing so. The final stage of the game saw the losers in the ascendancy, but, they, in their turn, were unable to score. Finally the Aviron Bayonnais, then appearing likely to lose, broke through and scored. The Club Athlétique de Brive and the Toulouse Olympic Students Club participated a scoreless contest.

The erratic Section Paloise was in excellent form and gave a good display in defeating the Club Athlétique Béziers by 6 clear points, while the Club Athlétique de la Société Générale had to go all out to defeat the Sporting Club d'Angoulême by a similar score. Other results were:

Boucan Stade, 11; Stade Nantais, 9; Stade Universitaire d'Angers, 6; Stade St. Gaudinois, 3.

Racing Club de Narbonne, 8; Association Sportive de Béziers, 0.

Stade du Touzon, 12; Club Athlétique de Perpignan, 0.

Stade Toulousain, 15; Cadets de Gascoigne de Casteljaloux, 0.

NATIONAL MEET
IN BASKETBALL

Four Big American Intercollegiate Organizations Will Be Represented at Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (Special)—The first of a series of annual national intercollegiate basketball tournaments will be held March 9, 10 and 11 in the Coliseum at the Indiana State Fair Grounds, according to plans that have been completed by the Indianapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The co-ed basketball team by virtue of defeating University of Oregon and the University of Nevada won the far western title.

Not only did the Oregon Aggies under Coach Guy Rathbun win the conference wrestling title, but Robin Reed '25, Portland, Oregon, holder of the world's amateur 125-pound wrestling title, is also a student at the Oregon Agricultural College.

In boxing the Beavers also did exceptionally well by winning the state title. Marion McCourt '21, McMinnville, Oregon, won the Pacific northwest amateur heavyweight title against the best boxers on the coast.

In soccer the Oregon Beavers again won the northwest title by defeating Oregon in two games. In football the Aggies did not fare as well. In basketball and baseball the honors of the college were upheld by the freshman teams, which won the state title in both events. Swimming has not become fully developed, but with the completion of the new swimming tank it is expected that the Oregon Aggies will be represented in future conference meets. L. E. Kuehn, holder of the world's spring-board diving title, is the outstanding star among aquatic athletes at the college.

It is planned to pay expenses for eight players, a trainer and a coach for each Conference winning team. The estimated cost of the project is \$12,000.

HAMILTON DEFEATS
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NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
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Canadians 6 10 .375
Hamilton 5 11 .313

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 8 (Special)—The lowly Hamilton Club won their second game of the season from the Champion Ottawa Senators here to-night, defeating the leaders of the National Hockey League by 9 goals to 1. The game was just as one-sided as the score indicates and had it not been for the work of Benedict, in the visitors' goal the margin would have been much greater. The losers were greatly weakened by the absence of Gerard, Denenay and Nighbor and the only substitute they had was Bell. The fast pace told on the champions after the first 10 minutes and the injection of Bell into the game at frequent intervals could not help them keep up with the pace set by the visitors.

Some of the matches on Jan. 8 lost interest by reason of their one-sided character. Such a game was that between the present champion team of France, the Union Sportive de Perpignan, and the Union Sportive de Chartres. Sixty-nine points were scored, all of them by the Perpignan men. Biarritz Olympic also had an easy win, by 12 to 0, against the Stade de Pau, while the same may be said of the Racing Club de France, which beat Eyrac Athletic Club by 17 points to 0. Other may victories were those obtained by the Association Sportive de Carcassonne, Union Sportive de Dax, and the Football Club de Lescignan, over the Club Athlétique de Clermont, Union Sportive de Bergerac, and Racing Club de Châlons, by 13 to 0, 11 to 3, and 12 to 0 respectively.

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GOOD RECORD BY
OREGON TEAMS

Agricultural College at Corvallis Makes the Best Athletic Showing That It Has Ever Had in the 1921 Season

CORVALLIS, Ore. (Special)—By winning the conference titles in wrestling, soccer, co-ed basketball, boxing and several individual honors, the Oregon Agricultural College completed the 1921 season with a better record than ever before.

In track, Michael Butler, Oregon Oregon coach and trainer, succeeded in developing two coast record breakers. A. D. Hobart '21 of Silverton, Oregon, broke the coast record in the two-mile, setting a new record at 9m. 54.6s., and L. T. Sims '23, Woodburn, Oregon, broke the coast record in the half-mile, the new time being 1m. 57.1s. By placing second in the Pacific Coast, Northwest and the University of Washington Conference relay events the showing of the Oregon Aggies was considered remarkable.

The two dual meets against the University of Oregon and State College of Washington were also won by Butler's athletes by large scores. The freshman team also won honors by winning the Columbia University indoor meet and defeating the University of Oregon for state honors.

The co-ed basketball team by virtue of defeating University of Oregon and the University of Nevada won the far western title.

Not only did the Oregon Aggies under Coach Guy Rathbun win the conference wrestling title, but Robin Reed '25, Portland, Oregon, holder of the world's amateur 125-pound wrestling title, is also a student at the Oregon Agricultural College.

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For suburban homes, summer houses and farms near Boston or elsewhere. New England, New York State, New Jersey, Maryland and Florida. For our new catalog, CHAS. G. CAPP COMPANY, 100-102 South Blue, 204 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

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WANTED—Housekeeper, Lady of refinement, for suburban home; summer house and farm near Boston or elsewhere. New England, New York State, New Jersey, Maryland and Florida. For our new catalog, CHAS. G. CAPP COMPANY, 100-102 South Blue, 204 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
PRIVATE chauffeur desires change from present position, single man, excellent references. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
WORKING—housekeeper, experienced, good cook for one or two business men. Apt. 4-G, 170 Vermilyea Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE OUTRIGHT or Royalty—Patented Automatic Poultry Separator and Trap Nest. Interested parties to: FORESTER BROS., Sunnyvale, Santa Clara, Calif.

PROPOSALS
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EDUCATIONAL

A MORE WHOLESOME TONE IN MEXICAN SCHOOL AFFAIRS

BERKELEY (Special)—"A more wholesome tone pervades Mexican public education than has existed for over a decade," said Prof. H. L. Priestley, associate professor of Mexican history and librarian of the Bancroft Library at the University of California, in a recent interview. "A liberal budget allowance for education was made by the recent Congress, and the process of federalizing the local schools has begun in accordance with the regularization of 1921, which created the National Secretariat of Public Instruction."

"The secretariat has just completed a survey of the educational situation throughout the Republic; the findings disclose in a startling manner how inefficient education has been under the vaunted revolutionary plan of leaving school affairs to the states and municipalities for the sake of offering opportunity for practice in democracy but without sufficient solicitude for education itself. The educational census, figures for which have recently been given out by Lic. José Vasconcelos, Rector of the University and Secretary of Education, are not particularly complimentary to Mexico, but they show something of the problem which confronts the present educational administration."

More Accurate Figures

According to the national census taken in 1921, which by the way can hardly pass muster as a valid actual count, it is apparent that the population of the country, until recently thought to be 15,000,000, in round numbers, has dropped from that figure, official in 1910, to about 14,000,000 only. War, pestilence, famine, emigration, and natural decrease have caused the loss. The educational figures show that for these 14,000,000 there are only 6715 primary schools, of which 1227 are private. This small number is eloquent of the social conditions which have prevailed during recent years.

"Curiously enough, the federal district, which includes the capital, has the greatest number of children in the schools, while the adjacent State of Mexico, which ought to share this enthusiasm for popular education, ranks lowest among the states for population. In the federal district the school population is 14.37 per cent of the total. In the State of Mexico, on the other hand, it is only 1.15 per cent."

"The pupils in attendance in the public primary schools of the entire Republic number only 71,592, while those in private institutions number 108,183, the total being 819,775 children. These are all assumedly under 14 years of age. The teachers in both private and public primary schools number 13,578 women and 6549 men, or a total of 20,407 instructors of the two sexes. Expenditures for education are greatest in the federal district. That entity uses 4,154,508 pesos per annum, while the least expenditure is made by the State of Colima, which utilizes only 107,041 pesos. But the entity which uses most money per inhabitant and per pupil is the Northern District of Lower California, where the annual expense per pupil is 316 pesos, or 41 pesos per inhabitant."

The Slogan of Greater Uniformity

The cheapest school children in the Republic are those of the State of Quintana Roo; they only cost 9 pesos per annum. The State of Guerrero spends the least per capita for its school children, where only 38 cents per year suffice for primary educational costs. Señor Vasconcelos intends to secure more uniformity in provision for educational work; he points out that in most civilized countries an annual expenditure of 25 pesos per pupil is a normal expenditure for this item.

"These data have been gathered as a preliminary to the federalization of the schools of both the federal district and the states and territories. The work of this federalization has been going on rapidly since the Congress approved the necessary budget, but the new organization has hardly taken the administrative offices during recent weeks. No such activity has prevailed in the central offices of administration since 1905, when Justo Sierra took over to federal control the schools of the district and the territories."

"Over 9000 appointments of teachers have had to be made in this short time. Not only are these appointments for an entirely new federal personnel, but in each case the actual identity of the appointee has had to be proved. This is because many irregularities have been discovered in the existing lists. There have been found many so-called teachers who have done nothing but draw salaries, which, though meager enough, have depleted the municipal treasuries for nothing. Still others have been found who existed only in the imaginations of the municipal authorities."

A Prompted Payment of Salaries

One of the chief advantages of the federalization scheme will presumably be the more prompt payment of salaries; these will also increase to a living wage. The condition of teachers in many of the states has recently been desperate, and they have left their work, driven by necessity and no pay to seek livings in other vocations. This has been true in Durango, Morelos, and Puebla, not to mention other states. Even in Mexico City the pay of the teachers has been habitually five or six weeks late in reaching them, although they have been supposed to receive their salaries every two days. The teachers usually have only scant resources, and the delay has often meant serious privation or change of work. Collectors of taxes have paid other persons whose employment was political, while teachers have been obliged to go without. In Puebla the Governor of the State even started a campaign to reduce the salaries and close a number of the schools. When they were closed the teachers were left the creditors of the municipality. The National League of Schoolmasters, which was organ-

ized during the centennial last September, has been working on the problems of raising the status of the teaching profession, and it is due to the efforts of this organization, which is backed by Señor Vasconcelos, that the new program has been adopted.

The professional standing of teachers

is to be safeguarded by special local committees of honor which are elected by popular vote of their colleagues. Eight such committees, from as many districts of the capital, and other committees from the outside towns of the federal district, were recently elected. These bodies will hear complaints against teachers, whether preferred by their superior officers, by the towns, or by the parents of children. In each case of complaint a jury is to be selected; it is to be composed of two members from the Committee of Honor, two from the municipality, and one from the director-general of education. The findings of the jury are to be handed up to the director, and from him to the secretariat, where final decision rests.

Guaranteeing Support

"The national budget has allowed 10,000,000 pesos for aid to schools in the states. The municipalities will continue to contribute as adequately as possible in addition to the federal allotment. The share of municipal participation will, of course, be variable. In the federal district, several towns have already signed contracts with the federal secretariat specifying the amounts of their participation.

"Contracts with the states provide for taking the schools over into federal control or else for a federal subsidy. The State of Morelos is just completing its contract. The budget of this State provides only the pitiful sum of 90,000 pesos for all its schools; the secretariat will add 30,000 pesos more, in order to help the desperate situation of the teachers there. Salaries for school teachers in Morelos range around \$1.50 Mexican money, or 90 cents American money, per day, to pay envelope arriving only infrequently.

"The interest of the American colony in Mexico City in the cause of popular education is worthy of notice. During last summer an immense lottery was conducted by the colony for the purpose of raising money for a high school, this being the most feasible means of arousing interest. The site for the new building has been donated by a prominent real estate broker; it is in the fashionable Colonia Roma, a choice residence district. The building will cost 100,000 pesos, and will be ready for occupancy next September. The present American school contains 500 pupils, 53 per cent of whom are Mexican. All nationalities are and will be admitted. The property is held by the colony and administered by a board. The teachers are Americans.

A Plea for Unity in Scottish System

College Headmaster Stresses Need for Reform

The Call of the International

DUNDEE, Scotland (Special)—The relation of the secondary school to the university received particular attention at the annual congress of the Educational Institute. Mr. G. A. Morrison, headmaster of Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, declared that a defect of the Scottish universities was that they "stand curiously aloof from the rest of the educational machinery of the country. The two are naturally complementary to each other, but, though university and secondary education have reacted on each other, the two systems are widely separate in their origin and control, and are by no means confluent where they come in touch with each other."

Cause of Greatest Difficulty

Speaking as a headmaster of 11 years' standing, and with an experience of secondary school work extending back to the year 1889, Mr. Morrison said that few things in his work as a headmaster gave him from the outset greater difficulty than the lack of cooperation between the two powerful authorities controlling his work and his effort to reconcile their very diverse requirements. As an example of the effects of the system he pointed to the fact that for several years after the change in the date of the "leaving certificate written examinations" from June to March, pupils in secondary schools preparing for Aberdeen University had to undergo during two consecutive weeks the written examinations for the leaving certificate, and the university preliminary examination, on which university bursaries were then awarded, extra papers being set in at least one of the subjects of the latter examination.

Faculty Barriers Protested

Mr. Morrison criticized those sections of the draft regulations wherein faculty barriers are set up. Lower Latin for arts, higher Latin for law, and higher mathematics for natural science. He has always believed that the study of Latin was an excellent preparation for almost any course of intellectual work, especially for literary and historical study. He would continue to advise his best pupils to

As to the Lecture Method

The three of us were sitting before an open fire in the Faculty Club, our haven of refuge from blundering freshmen, overbearing seniors, committee meetings, and officers of administration. Angry waves of practical problems washed and thundered all about us, but this room was for us a green isle of luxurious peace in which we could blow bubbles of educational theory at our ease. We all knew well enough that if anyone opened the door some concrete difficulty would rush in from the actual world, but we could not be disturbed by it.

"That was an excellent lecture you gave last week on Francis Bacon," said the Professor of Economics to me.

"Thank you," I replied. "I noticed that you were in the room that day. May I ask why you came?"

"Oh, that's easy," he said with an ingratiating smile. "Your fame has got abroad. I've been hearing for years that you are a masterly lecturer—finished, complete, polished to the finger-nail."

"Come, now," I protested. "Isn't that what an Englishman would call a 'bit thick'? You leave me nothing to look forward to—nothing in which I can hope to improve."

"No, but really," he went on, "I'm not joking. That's what people say—that you can pack into a lecture of 50 minutes all that a student needs to know on almost any topic, and all that he needs to think and feel about it."

"They say, too, that you get it in without crowding, easily, and so that it can be remembered. You give good notes. Last Monday, when I heard you were going to talk about Francis Bacon, I thought, 'Here's the chance to see what all this talk amounts to. So I went. And I found that the talk was true . . . every word."

"My dear fellow, this is quite overwhelming," was all I could manage to say.

At this point the Professor of Mathematics broke in. He, too, it seemed, had heard that Bacon lecture, although I had not seen him in the audience. He, too, had brought away some definite opinions about it.

"All that Brown says is true," said he, "and then some. He doesn't go far enough. He ought to say that the

lecture being so completely satisfactory, no student is likely to imagine or desire anything beyond it. The student is made to feel by such a lecture that he knows all that can be known about Francis Bacon, and that therefore he need never open a book of his or even think of him again. Whatever curiosity he may have had about the great scientific statesman who did not write Shakespeare's plays is satisfied, finished, done for. And all this was accomplished in a mere 50 minutes! I agree with Brown that the lecture was a clever piece of work . . . masterly . . . consummate!"

"Gentlemen," I protested, "I am coming to suspect that this whole conversation is nothing more or less on your part than what the old card-sharper used to call a 'frame-up.' You begin with fulsome praise of my lecture, taking it for granted that I will be flattered. Don't be too sure. Even if your praise had not become more and more subtly ironical, I doubt whether I should have been taken in."

"To go back to that lecture. Without going so far as to call it masterly, I admit that I think it was dangerously, almost perniciously good. I mean, of course, that it was exhaustive rather than stimulating. It had a superficial look of completeness, as though the whole subject had been packed into those 50 minutes and nothing had been left for further thought or study. Now, there is educational value in a lecture like that."

"For whom, I should like to know?" said Jones rather belligerently.

"For the lecturer himself, of course," I replied so promptly that Jones seemed a little surprised, and looked at me as though he thought I might not be quite hopeless.

"For the lecturer himself," I repeated. "But I agree with you, before you say it, that colleges aren't run primarily for the education of their faculties, however much those faculties may need educating. Why, then, do we continue a method of education, so-called, which is beneficial to them almost alone? Why do I—and of course not I alone, but all the rest of us, two included—keep up the lecture method in these enlightened days, as though we thought education consisted in pouring facts into student heads and then getting them poured out again with the least possible damage in transit at examination time?"

"Why, indeed?" said Brown in chorus.

"Well, if you will act as though you didn't know," said I. "I'll tell you laziness is the explanation. Simple laziness. That lordly indolence so dear to, native man. We go on lecturing because it's easier than teaching. We even read our lectures from the same notes, year after year. I know a man who had to absent himself from his classes for nearly two weeks because, in moving from one house to another, he had mislaid his entire stock of lecture notes. Those two weeks might have been the most successful of his entire teaching career. Think of it—not a note in the world to fall back upon! Reduced almost to the level of his own students! But no. He simply stayed away until the notes were found."

"Not all of us are so bad as that."

Some of us make our lectures as good as we possibly can, polishing and patching them from year to year, until they are quite intolerably finished and complete—polished, as you say, to the finger nail. But I'm not sure.

Maybe even that is only disguised laziness. Perhaps we make our lectures as good as possible not through

any passion for perfection, but just because we see that in the long run it saves time to do so. And so it might be true to say that if my lecture on Bacon was good that was because I have my share of indolence. At any rate, it's pleasanter for most of us to listen to the sounds of our own voices than to get students to think for themselves."

Jones, who is a great lover of origins, had a word to put in here. "In the universities of the Middle Ages," said he, "there was some excuse for the lecture method. A great scholar in those days was one who had gone all over Europe and read the best authorities in his subject . . . many of them in unique copies. Books were few and costly. Students could not buy them. The highest ambition of Chaucer's Clerk, remember, was to own 'twenty bokes clad in blak or red.' And so the job of the professor was to tell his students what was in the books they couldn't read for themselves. He had to lecture. He could do little else."

"But one would think that four centuries of printing would have changed all that. Now that students have textbooks and libraries available, ought we not to assume that they can use them and in our own work pass on to something else? Nearly all that was in the Bacon lecture could have been got by the average student out of any good encyclopedia in the same length of time. There should be, I think, some fairly obvious differences between the teacher and an encyclopedic.

"In a paper on 'Teachers and the League of Nations' Mr. G. F. Barbour stated that there is one great and obvious analogy between the work of the League of Nations and that of the teaching profession. Both look essentially to the future. It is true, he said, that the League has done, and is doing month by month, work of immediate urgency and value just as it is true that teaching should bring satisfaction and reward in its very exercise. But that is not all. The true test is the success of those efforts which can only bear full fruit in the future. Teachers are in contact day by day with young lives, and the question must press in on their hearts, what is their future to be? Are they to go through another such ordeal as that from which the present generation is slowly emerging, or are they to grow up into, and help to fashion, a better, more harmonious, more cooperative world?"

Three claims to the attention of teachers were advanced by the speaker as being inherent in the idea of the League. In the first place it stands for harmonization of our duties to country and to humanity. It is not a super-state, but an association, or as the French title runs, a society, of nations each bringing its own special contribution to the settlement of great problems upon whose solution the well-being of all depends. He did not in any way disparage patriotism but he denied that it was the last word in social ethics. An affection of peculiar warmth and intimacy for the great names of national history may and should coexist with a real and unreserved appreciation of the great men and noble achievements of other peoples.

"All that Brown says is true," said he, "and then some. He doesn't go far enough. He ought to say that the lecture being so completely satisfactory, no student is likely to imagine or desire anything beyond it. The student is made to feel by such a lecture that he knows all that can be known about Francis Bacon, and that therefore he need never open a book of his or even think of him again. Whatever curiosity he may have had about the great scientific statesman who did not write Shakespeare's plays is satisfied, finished, done for. And all this was accomplished in a mere 50 minutes! I agree with Brown that the lecture was a clever piece of work . . . masterly . . . consummate!"

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The Observatory

Much more significant than the announcement that the General Education Board in the United States distributed \$33,000,000 last year in the interest of education is the statement that Mr. Rockefeller has now relieved the board of the necessity of keeping intact any of the funds he has invested in it. There is thus put at the disposal of the trustees the sum of \$84,000,000 and they may, at their discretion, appropriate principal or interest or both. This does not mean that the fund will be dissipated forthwith, but it is an acknowledgment by the donor of the fact that the legitimate demands on the board have, for the time being, at least, become too great to be met by the \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 annually received through interest and dividends.

In many respects the removal of this restriction by Mr. Rockefeller comes at an opportune time. The General Education Board will be able to meet many more calls upon it for emergency appropriations. Already it has been of notable service in helping the colleges and schools to weather the difficult post-war era; already, through the medium of annual gifts over short periods, it has taken a leading part in the movement looking toward higher faculty salaries. In recognition of the urgent need of prompt action it has even departed from its customary policy of making its contributions conditional on the raising of large sums from other sources. A number of colleges are today receiving small grants which may be used only for such faculty purposes as increased pay and a better quality of instruction.

Singularly fortunate in the administration of its own schools, Boston can hardly appreciate the situation in large cities New York, Chicago and other large cities so often find themselves. Here as elsewhere there is frequently a honest difference of opinion touching matters of educational policy, but the difference is honestly settled without any thought of political expediency. As much can hardly be said for New York, where there is a continuous struggle between factions to determine whether the schools, the teachers and even the pupils shall be under the domination of one group or another. Chicago's present trouble is not of the usual kind in that it involves no inter-departmental conflict. Charles E. Chadsley, who was elected superintendent of Michigan, California, Wisconsin and Illinois. Truth to tell, the state universities need to be rich if they are going to do the work set out for them. Their enrollments are enormous and their curricula expansive. California, for instance, estimates that it is annually teaching directly or indirectly, full-time or part-time, more than 100,000 residents of the State. The great majority, of course, never see the university, but they come into contact with it through public lectures on

THE HOME FORUM



The Odd Man
An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd.

The Bookkeeper

In his familiar place behind the desk and the tall, old-fashioned ledgers that shut him away in a dusty corner on the second floor of the hardware store, the bookkeeper scratched industriously with his pen or tapped hesitatingly on the typewriter at his elbow. He could see the rows of spades and garden forks gleaming in the dimness of the store beyond, and back of his chair a sooty window opened onto a long, level roof. In front of him, above the row of ledgers, hung a tall old clock which the bookkeeper could usually hear ticking unless, as rarely happened, there were a number of customers on the second floor, looking at the garden tools, asking for something a little different from the specimens displayed downstairs.

The bookkeeper was sometimes called to show a customer what was wanted, and on such occasions he displayed a surprising interest in and a ready knowledge of the spades and forks. He chatted eagerly about plowing and tending, about the advantages of different soils and different implements, about the earliness or lateness of the season. And then he went back to his chair, before the window, to the scratching pen or the hesitating typewriter, and the clock ticked on above the ledgers, and a faint murmur of voices came up the open stairway and a dim rumble of traffic penetrated from the front.

The bookkeeper was always on time, occasionally a few minutes early, but never a minute late. He hung his hat and street coat on a hook beside the desk, slipped into a shiny alpaca jacket, perched himself on a stool before the shelf of ledgers or sat in the swivel desk chair and picked at the typewriter keys.

The bookkeeper never made an error. There was an adding machine in the office, but he had come to use it with seeming reluctance. It did save time, he admitted. But there was still much work that the adding machine could not do. The bookkeeper filled out statements, writing the names in a fine, flowing hand. He kept the accounts with meticulous

**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

An International Daily
Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$1.00; six months, \$0.50; three months, \$0.33; one month, \$0.10. Single copies 5 cents.

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor
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Entered at second-class rate at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at special rates of postage is evidenced by a permit number granted for a period of six months, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918. Printed to order.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any news dealer should, if possible, send a wire to the Christian Science Publishing Society.

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Sole publishers of
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neatness in the ponderous ledgers, and he composed ads on the typewriter. The sun streamed in at the south window, lighting up the ancient shabbiness of the dusty corner, except when hot weather came and the green shade had to be lowered.

The bookkeeper seemed to belong in his office, in the worn chairs, amid the casual order, with the hardware stored about him in the quiet of the second floor back. He seldom took more than half an hour for lunch, and he slipped quietly out at 5 o'clock and quietly in at 9 the next morning. The sun's square on the floor shifted back and forth with the changing season. The wind grew warm at the window, the early spring rains washed away the soot. Sparrows fluttered over the long roof, and people began to buy garden tools.

One April day the bookkeeper was called from his writing to show a man spades and forks. They chatted together about soil and seeds and implements. The man bought a fork and still lingered, talking. He lived a distance out of the city, and he had to stay over night until some bit of machinery he had brought in was repaired. He finally asked the bookkeeper where there was a cheap, clean hotel. And the bookkeeper smiled dreamily and confessed that he did not know but he invited the gardener to come out and be his guest for the night.

As they went along the gardener wondered what sort of home the bookkeeper would have, and was surprised and delighted, at the coziness of the white cottage, where the bookkeeper lived with his mother. At the back of the house there was a garden with tulips flaming in rows the whole length of it. There were rare, ragged-edged varieties, some of them exquisitely striped and splotched. There were huge crimson and yellow and white ones, and a few that were almost black. They spread out like a blazing silk banner, and they actually seemed to light the garden when the sun was no longer shining. Beyond the tulips were rows of gold and purple iris with bunches of violets nestled at their roots. There was a pleasant odor of pungent soil. The bookkeeper pointed out beds that would soon be set with pansies, a long trench where sweet peas were coming up, and a great hedge of roses just inside the tall hedge of buckthorn that shut the garden round. Vines grew over the porch and potted begonias bloomed in the windows. Easter lilies were budding in a sheltered nook against the wall.

At supper the talk was of flowers and gardens, of vegetables, too, and corn and meadowland. The gardener told of his place in the country. The bookkeeper's mother beamed hospitality. She was plainly delighted at doing the honors. They had very few guests, she remarked. Sometimes she was just a bit lonely, but her son found his work very absorbing, and when he was at home they could always read together. She was never lonely when he was at home. She loved the flowers, she confessed, quite as if they understood her regard for them. She believed flowers did grow better for some one who really cared for them. There were the neighbors, for instance. None of the neighbors had flowers like theirs even though they got the same seeds and bulbs.

After supper the bookkeeper led his guest upstairs. The whole attic was made into a library. Shelves of books lined the walls, soft curtains hung at the windows, a few blue and pink vases stood on the book cases. There was a desk and a great armchair beside the window that overlooked the garden that overlooked the garden.

"Write here, too," the gardener asked wonderingly.

"Yes. Write and read," said the bookkeeper, smiling. "Write mostly in winter when I haven't the garden to tend."

The gardener sat down timidly on the edge of a wide couch. "This somethin' ya been readin'?" he asked. He turned over the book that lay beside him. "Essays of Elia," he read. "Taint a book that I ever heard of, I guess," said the gardener a bit heavily.

The bookkeeper's face shadowed wistfully. "Books take the place of people with me a great deal," he confessed. "Books and the garden. But I do enjoy having a guest now and then. I'm so glad you like the garden. Don't let me forget to get you those tulip bulbs in the morning."

Getting Things Done

In the castle of which I am honorary baron we are in the middle of an orgy of "getting things done." It must always be so I suppose, when one moves into a new house. After the last furniture van has departed, and the painter's bill has been received, one feels that one can now settle down to enjoy one's new surroundings. But no. The discoveries begin. This door wants a new lock upon it, that fireplace wants a brick taken out, the garden is in need of something else, somebody ought to inspect the cistern. What about the drains? There are hundred things to be done.

I have a method in these matters. When I observe that something wants doing, I say casually to the baroness, "We ought to do something about that fireplace" or whatever it is. I say it with the air of a man who knows exactly what to do, and would do it himself if he were not internally busy. The correct answer to this is, "Yes, I'll go and see about it today." Sometimes the baroness tries to put it on me by saying, "We ought to do something about the cistern," but she has not quite got the casual tone necessary, and I have no difficulty in replying (with the air of a man who, etc.) "Yes, we ought." The proper answer to this is, "Very well, then, I'll go and see about it." In either case, as you will

agree, action on the part of the baroness should follow.

Unfortunately it doesn't. She, it appears, is a partner in my weakness. We neither of us know how to get things done. It is a knowledge which one can never acquire. Either you are born with an instinct for the man round the corner who tests cisterns, or you are born without it, in which case you never, never find him. There are men with the instinct so highly developed that they can tell you at a moment's notice the name and address,

The Hyacinth

The hyacinth is like a balustrade placed upside down. A bed of hyacinths resembles a mass of balusters. Thus that great invention of the Renaissance, the balustrade, allows us to gain through it a glimpse of nature. This ray of art, the flower, this delicate inspiration, unknowingly requires the intelligence of men to develop its possibilities. — Auguste Rodin.

Thoreau

Thoreau is an American classic. He will always appeal to the confirmed city-men he affected to pity. For the same reason that "Robinson Crusoe" appeals most to land folk. "Walden" will appeal more and more to the men and women of "institutions" to men in studies and clubs, to boys by the fireside in winter. Thoreau is eminently a citizen in the republic of letters, and continues some excellent traditions. . . . The readers of "Walden"

"An Open Door"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

book which she was divinely inspired to name "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she has declared of the fact implied in this title (p. 29): "Truth has furnished the key to the kingdom, and with this key Christian Science has opened the door of the human understanding. None may pick the lock nor enter by some other door."

This understanding of the spirituality of existence is not a theory which a mortal may conveniently adopt with the hope that it will somehow open to him a door to all the human successes that he desires. Understanding is a function of intelligence, a spiritual process, that reaches the innermost sources of thought. Through it God is seen as All and the real man as reflecting God in the spiritual qualities of divine Mind. One must accept this truth of being with a consecration so devout that he not only desires above all else, but also strives, to reflect the divine Mind in all his thinking. Spiritual qualities of Mind thus reflected will gradually but surely dispel former false material beliefs, and in this way it is found that, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 10 of Science and Health, "Spiritual attainments open the door to a higher understanding of the divine Life."

While it is the power of the Christ that opens for men the door to harmony, individual effort to pass through this open door is necessary on the part of the human being. Because divine Principle is ever operative and at all times available, Christ Jesus declared concerning every honest effort, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you. For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened."

Morning

What has the dawn decided on?
Silver and fawn?

Crimson and gold?

Or a gown of lawn?

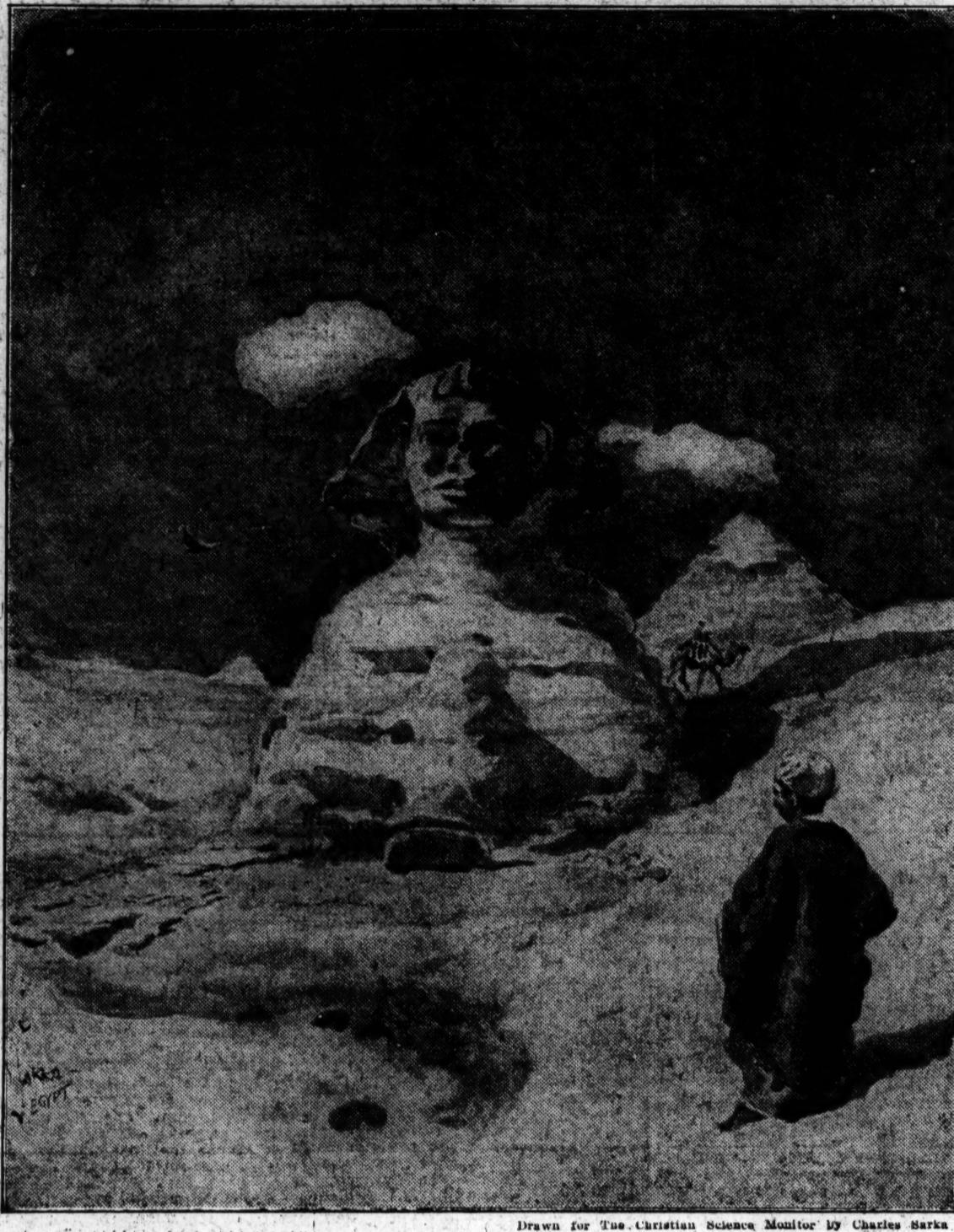
Or, fold on fold,

A mantle of mist around her drawn,

As oft of old?

Yesterday she went her way
In a cloak of gray,
Laced with rain;
The like array
She may don again. . . .
Or, now suppose, as her way she goes,
She wears a rose
Of fire and dew;
And a cloak that blows,
Of windy blue;
And a cap of flame, where a feather glows.—

A cloud or two. —Madison Cawein.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Charles Sarks

The Sphinx of the Nile

A vision of a River and a Land
Where no rain falls, which is the
river's bed.

Through which it flows from
waters far away.

Great lakes, and springs unknown, in-
creasing slow,

Till the midsummer currents, rush-
ing red,

Come overflowing the banks day
after day,

Like ocean billows that devour the
strand.

Till, lo! there is no land.

Save the cliff of granite that enclose

their flow,

And the waste sands beyond; sub-
siding then,

Till land comes up again, and the
husbandmen

(Chanting Hymns the while)

Sow their sure crops, which till mid-
winter be

Green, gladdening the old Nile

As he goes on his gracious journey to
the sea. . . .

And she—
Colossal Woman, couchant in the
sands,

Who has a lion's body, paws for hands

(If she was winged like the Theban
one,

The widespread wings are gone);

Nations have fallen round her, but she
stands;

Dynasties came and went, but she
went not;

She saw the Pharaohs and the Shep-
ard Kings,

Chariots and horses in their dread
array—

Cambyses, Alexander, Anthony,

The hosts of standards, and the eagle
wings;

Whom, to her ruinous sorrow, Egypt
drew:

She saw, and she forgot—

Remembered not the old gods nor the
new.

Which were to her as though they
had not been; . . .

Half buried in the sand it lies:

It neither questions nor replies;

And what is coming, what is gone,
Distrusts not; it looks straight

on. —Richard Henry Stoddard.

A Strange Mistake

Give me the right word and the
right accent and I will move the world.
What a dream for a writer! Be-
cause written words have their ac-
cent, too. Yes! Let me only find the
right word! Surely it must be lying
somewhere among the wreckage of
all the plains and all the exultation
poured out abroad since the first day
when hope, the undying, came down to
earth. It may be there, close by, dis-
regarded, invisible, quite at hand.
But it's no good. I believe there are
men who can lay hold of a needle
in a pot of hay at the first try. For
me, I have never had such luck.

—H. M. Tomlinson, in "Bed-Books and
Night-Lights."

Clear had the day been from the dawn.

All chequered was the sky,

Thin clouds like scarfs of cobweb lawn.

Veiled heaven's most glorious eye.

The wind had no more strength than
this.

That leisurely it blew.

To make one leaf the next to kiss

That closely by it grew.

—Michael Drayton.

Not wonderful that into the veins of
those who nursed it, tending, watching
its perpetual fertility, should be distilled
a love so deep and subtle
that they could not bear to leave it,
to abandon its hills, and greenness,
and bird-songs, and all the impresses of
their forefathers throughout the ages.
—Galsworthy, in "The Freeland."

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized
Christian Science literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1922

EDITORIALS

Economic Aspects of the Ford Plan

HERE is reason to suspect that the same conservatism reflected in the official opposition to the proposal of Mr. Ford to establish a great nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals would have been exerted, a few years ago, in an effort to convince both Mr. Ford and the public that some of the undertakings in which he has succeeded were impractical and visionary. But it is interesting to observe that Secretary Weeks, attempting to voice the view of the War Department, and probably of the Cabinet, at a recent hearing before the House Military Affairs Committee, although at first declaring his disapproval of the project as an economic venture, failed, in continuing his testimony under the questioning of members of the committee, to make apparent the reasons for his conclusions.

One important oversight is said by the friends of the plan to have been made by the Secretary of War. He attempted to make it clear that under the operation of the plant by Mr. Ford there could not possibly be produced sufficient nitrate to affect the present market price of manufactured fertilizers, and that the claimed benefit to the farmers would not be realized. He informed the committee that not more than one-thirtieth, and possibly not more than one-fortieth of the 8,000,000 tons of commercial fertilizer now used in the United States could be produced with the facilities which may ultimately be available at Muscle Shoals. This estimate was challenged, quite convincingly it would seem, by officials of the Farm Bureau Federation. They attempted to show that the Secretary had been misinformed, and that the proposed Ford plant would, in fact, be able to supply approximately one-fifth of the nitrate requirements of the fertilizer industry. Their estimate was based upon an annual production of 100,000 tons of nitrates, which is equal to 1,500,000 tons of mixed fertilizer containing 3 per cent of nitrates.

It is upon this mooted point that the decision which the committee is expected to make may turn. Secretary Weeks sought to make it clear that his chief objection to the Ford proposal was what he deemed its impracticability. Such other objections as he raised appeared to be matters of detail which he would hardly have taken the pains to elucidate had he not acted upon the apparent supposition that there would eventually be evolved a working plan satisfactory to the government and to the bidding lessee. The public will heartily indorse the insistence upon every needed safeguard. No serious emergency exists. The necessity for undue haste is not present. The people who have borne the great expense of the project which now remains idle and uncompleted very properly insist that their rights and the rights of the government be safeguarded. But they as reasonably insist that extreme care should be exercised in entering upon the undertaking of developing the Muscle Shoals project as a government-owned utility for the service of even so important a limited commercial section as that adjacent to the site. Such a departure would be contrary to accepted policies, it is claimed.

But the turning over of the site and its uncompleted improvements with the understanding that it is to be devoted, after its development has been completed, to an industry which will, either directly or indirectly, benefit all alike, is quite another matter. Organizations of farmers in all sections of the country are strongly in favor of the acceptance of the Ford proposal, properly safeguarded. Their interest is identical, or should be, with that of the public generally. Cheaper production of foodstuffs, with an increased production as a logical accompaniment, promises needed relief. It is upon the affirmative showing that this is the objective of the Ford plan that the decision of the committee should depend.

A Foe's Debt--and Others

PERHAPS the most obvious criticism of the proposition now before Congress for the deferring of the Austrian debt of \$24,000,000, owed to the United States, is that, as the debtor can by no possibility pay either principal or interest, legislation on the subject is rather superfluous. But such is the condition of Austria, enemy country though at one time she was, that none could grudge her the measure of encouragement in her efforts at recuperation which the lifting of this debt for twenty years would furnish. The war touched Austria but lightly; the peace has destroyed her. Rent not merely in twain by the Treaty, but rather into innumerable fragments, the Austria which incurred the debt for the purpose of feeding her starving people is utterly unable to pay. Her new frontiers, established with no thought of economic considerations, shut her off from practically all the productive territory which once made Vienna the luxurious marketplace of a rich and prosperous hinterland. The peacemakers of Paris did their very worst with Austria, and, if there, be a feeling latent that the nation which furnished the pretext for the war may fitly bear its bitterest results, it is fair to remember that the ruling and military caste which committed that crime has been dragged down from power and driven into exile and beggary.

The legislation pending for the relief of Austria is defensive alike on economic and on humanitarian grounds. When enacted, as it is hoped it may be, it will perhaps strengthen the feeling that debts to the United States incurred by her allies should not be more insistently pressed than this one owed by her enemy.

SCOTLAND, with its legends and centuries of history, is naturally viewed as a settled country, and yet it is stated that since the war 4,500,000 acres of Scottish land, almost one-quarter of the entire country, have changed ownership. The cash turnover has been estimated at \$30,000,000. Certainly this shows a vast, fluctuating that is not normal. It might either be caused by necessity or a sudden national desire to own homes.



"Git up! Yez hev an argument in yer backyard, git up an' settle it."
"Ar! Lave th' landlord settle it."
"Wake up, man, wake up! Yez hev no landlord; do ye mind WE own th' place now?"

Franco-American Relations

THERE is apparent an unusual need for Americans to manifest restraint of thought and generosity of spirit toward France, whose press for the moment is giving expression to unfriendly criticism of America and Americans to a degree even bordering on hostility. This flurry of bitterness follows closely upon the publication of plans proposed by Secretary Mellon for the refunding of our foreign debts, and while there might be found in it ample ground for American resentment, yet, if we but consider the situation for a moment, the conclusion is inevitable that no good can possibly result from yielding to the very human temptation to reply in kind. In fact, the present situation can better be made the opportunity for reviewing in our thought the overwhelming debt of gratitude the whole world owes France for the part she played in defending liberty when assailed by forces that seemed irresistible.

Review histories as we may, there can be found no greater example of supreme heroism and unflinching valor—fully comparable with Thermopylae—than was exhibited by Frenchmen in those terrible weeks at Verdun, when the peoples of the allied countries awaited in breathless expectation the news that might had won. But those valiant poilus, emulating the noblest examples of bravery in all history, determined that the soil of France should not be trod by the invading throngs through that historic gateway. Their brave words, "They shall not pass" will go down with the "Marseillaise" to thrill and inspire for all time to incredible deeds of splendid self-sacrifice and lofty patriotism.

Moreover, it is well to recall that, although still undaunted in spirit and with head high, France came out of this titanic struggle with shattered ranks and depleted treasuries. No country, with the possible exception of Belgium, was called upon to make such tremendous sacrifices in men and treasure in proportion to its resources; and while her burdens seem heavy, almost overwhelming in their weight and diversity, yet no country faces the future with firmer conviction of its ability to recoup and completely rebuild its shattered fortunes.

There underlies this momentary irritation a foundation of traditional friendship and good will between America and France that is in no particular jeopardized by this fleeting petulance on the part of the French press. Meantime much can be done to restore the spirit of amity and sincere sympathy frequently voiced in recent months in the press of both countries. It is an opportune time for Americans to exemplify practically the teachings of the greatest of all Christians, who declared in no unmistakable terms the necessity of manifesting unending patience, tolerance, and kindly forbearance toward those who perchance might revile and despise even a generous benefactor.

The Haitian Protest Emphasized

A SOMEWHAT insistent emissary has come to the United States to emphasize the protest of his own country, Haiti, and its neighboring island, Santo Domingo, against the continued occupations of both by American troops. This representative is Dr. Pierre Hudicourt, a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. Surely he is entitled to a hearing, and the presumption of plausibility and truthfulness which common courtesy must accord him gives him the standing of a reputable witness. Perhaps due allowance should be made for the characteristic zeal with which the natives of the tropics and their spokesmen undertake important diplomatic missions. They are enthusiastic, volatile, and sometimes extravagant. Thus there might be reason to question Dr. Hudicourt's assertion that the American occupation of Haiti in 1915 was as serious an

infraction of international law as was the Japanese occupation of Shantung. Perhaps it is all in the point of view. It would be difficult to convince a considerable number of people in the United States that any ulterior motive prompted the occupation of Haiti under the treaty arrangements made prior to the sending of marines and the taking over of the customs and many other of the functions of government. As to the wisdom of that action, there may not be a like unanimity of opinion.

It is insisted by the Haitian representative that the American people have not been permitted to hear the truth regarding the abuses he claims have been committed under the guise of an alleged friendly protectorate. He even declares that the report of the special congressional committee which visited the islands during the last holiday season is based upon misinformation, if not upon actually perjured testimony. Even the basis of occupation is untenable, he says, because the treaty terms were obtained through violence and fraud. He believes the treaty should be immediately abrogated and the forces withdrawn.

Is it a fact that the truth regarding this alleged friendly occupation of friendly territory has been withheld? Some doubt has clouded the entire transaction from the first, it would seem. There has not been in the undertaking the same clearly-defined purpose, for instance, that marked the occupation of Cuba by American troops or that has defined, from the beginning, the status of the provisional government in the Philippines. Beyond this there is another and a most important consideration. There has not been, touching the details of military rule in Haiti, anything approaching a measure of authentic publicity. Is it because of this failure to take the public into its complete confidence that the government has drawn suspicion upon itself? If there was nothing which it was desired to conceal, why has not the full light of publicity been thrown upon an unhappy situation? The eyes of the world were upon the United States when its forces went to Cuba. Every act in the administration of affairs in the Philippines has been subjected to the closest scrutiny. Who shall say what abuses might not have been practiced in the Philippines had conditions there been what they are in Haiti and Santo Domingo? The American soldier, unrestrained, is not a kindergarten pupil, and the officers who command him are not kindergarten teachers. They have had to deal with a people possessing many superstitions, little of the white man's learning, and few or none of his ideals. There are indications, lamentably convincing, that the processes followed have partaken more of those which tend toward subjugation than toward emancipation from centuries of mistaken conceptions of what progress and freedom truly signify.

Reorganizing Federal Departments

ONE of the most important progressive steps the Administration at Washington will have taken during its tenure will be the reorganization of the various federal departments. It seems certain that, despite the political opposition such an undertaking naturally would encounter, a general reformation and readjustment of the executive departments and a regrouping and consolidation of bureaux will be eventually accomplished. These reforms should have been made years ago.

Putting the executive arm of the government upon an efficient, workable, and economic basis obviously would mean a reduction in the working forces of the various departments and bureaux. An army of men and women now on the government pay roll would have to seek other employment. It is easy to understand, therefore, that strenuous objection to such reforms would be made. Those who hold positions in the federal offices at Washington obtained their employment in most cases through the influence of political leaders and members of Con-

gress and consequently are able to put up formidable opposition to any proposed changes.

But economies are the order of the day. When it is understood that several hundred million dollars annually are to be saved the taxpayers by an orderly method of running the government, in addition to giving the people a more efficient, businesslike administration, any opposition that may be engendered by self-interest is likely to succumb sooner or later.

One of the tentative proposals that has been under discussion at different times has been a consolidation of the War and Navy departments into a department of defense, one cabinet member and two undersecretaries respectively having charge of the Army and Navy. The duties and activities of the present War and Navy departments are in some respects so similar that it would seem entirely feasible to consolidate the departments. In the matter of purchasing supplies alone there could be a big saving. It has been found in experiences of the past that the purchasing agents of these departments had been bidding against each other for the things required by their respective departments. This, of course, forced them to pay higher prices for the supplies than otherwise they would need to have done. In the matter of provender it is estimated that the navy spends about \$5,000,000 a year more than the Army on a pro rata basis for practically the same kind of food.

There are various other important changes, consolidations and transference of activities proposed, all looking to a better coordination of government work and consequent greater efficiency in all departments and bureaux. Serious study has been given the subject for months by a special committee. President Harding greatly desires that these reforms be made. It is therefore reasonable to hope that the needed changes will be accomplished, and at an early date.

Editorial Notes

THE London Times Educational Supplement recently brought forth an excellent reason for the national educational system. It is the adequate education of the child "with a complete sense of its duties to the environment into which it is born." Going further, The Times stated: "If the individuals of any group of the community have anything less than equal opportunities, their sense of duty to the community is lessened." And, by implication of course, more than equal opportunities would lead to the same result if the reasoning of the English paper be followed. There is something here for the advocates of private education and the individual instruction of the child to ponder on. The public school system has often been attacked and the theory that every child should receive a particular education based on the nature of the child has been propounded before. The Times has brought forward a splendid argument in favor of national education in that it intimates that the whole is more important than the part, the state than the individual.

CALENDAR manufacturers undoubtedly will be more interested than any other class in the bill introduced by Representative Schall of Minnesota in the House. It proposes a year of thirteen months, fifty-two weeks and 364 days, with an odd day coming between December and January to be called New Year's Day. In leap year the added day would come between June 28 and July 1 and be called Leap Year Day. The extra month is to be called Vern, as it comes during the vernal equinox. Each month, of course, would consist of 28 days. The Liberty Calendar Association of America, which is behind the bill, maintains that the simplification would dispense with need of revising calendars, saving about \$25,000,000 a year. It can be imagined what the calendar manufacturers are thinking about such a move.

How simple some of the world's problems would be if King Feisul's methods of government could be applied to them. When the Mesopotamian Arabs refuse to pay land taxes, King Feisul visits them in person, and talks to them with "sweet reasonableness" till they ask nothing better than to know what they may do to show their loyalty. The King suggests that they might pay their land taxes, and the thing is done. The Arab appears to rightly regard government as an institution whose proper function is to save him from himself, and that not by methods of reprisal, which King Feisul's Government at Baghdad vainly advocated, but by an appeal to his idealism and his common sense.

WHEN William R. Green declared somewhat emphatically in the United States House of Representatives that "Congress will not modify the Volstead Law," he was not saying anything that every thinking person in America did not already know, but was simply crystallizing the sentiment of the country in one crisp and definite pronouncement. In the midst of the mass of controversial opinions on the status of prohibition in the United States, opponents would do well thoroughly to weigh and appreciate the statement of Clayton R. Lusk, New York State Senator, that the point at issue no longer is the question of prohibition, but solely the question of enforcement.

THE introduction of a bill in the New Jersey Legislature for the punishment of offenders against religious freedom certainly constitutes, if nothing more, at least a sign of the times. The enactment of the bill would render it unlawful to annoy or obstruct public worship of any religious body, or to ridicule the founder or recognized head of any sect or cult. It is only a few centuries since the thumbscrew and the rack were used to check religious freedom. Today, it appears, it may soon be a punishable offense to hamper in the slightest degree this freedom. Certainly Justice does come into her own!

SOMEHOW Shelley's line in "Adonais" about one whose name was writ in water comes to mind while reading the announcement that a fossil brownstone slab bearing the imprint of raindrops has been presented to the geological museum of Trinity College. This was a rainstorm that occurred thousands and thousands of years ago, and yet the marks of it are still to be seen. Like the luscious, ever-vital personality of John Keats, these raindrops have become part of the heritage of Time.